

# **mcja**

**midwestern criminal justice association**

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**35<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting 2012**

**Inn of Chicago**

**Chicago, Illinois**

**September 27<sup>th</sup> – 29<sup>th</sup>**

**mcja**

**midwestern criminal justice  
association**

[www.mcja.org](http://www.mcja.org)

**From Concepts to Reality:  
Integrating Research with Criminal Justice Practices**

2012 Annual Meeting  
September 27 – September 29, 2012  
Inn of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois

## **Welcome to the 2012 Midwestern Criminal Justice Association Annual Conference!**

On behalf of the executive board and past Chairs / Presidents of the Midwestern Criminal Justice Association (MCJA), I would like to welcome you to the 2012 MCJA annual conference. We appreciate that you have selected the MCJA as an outlet for your work and as an opportunity to learn and collaborate with other scholars, practitioners, and students of criminology and criminal justice. The MCJA is a unique conference that brings together a cross-section of quality presenters and attendees – scholars, practitioners, students. We hope you get a lot out of your time networking with our MCJA members / presenters. Be sure to meet as many people as you can, ask a lot of questions, and exchange business cards while sending follow-up emails to expand your network.

The conference is intended to showcase the important work being done across the region. However, you will also note that research and presenters can and do come from all over the world. The MCJA conference offers an excellent opportunity to meet old friends and make new colleagues. We have many noteworthy events and offerings planned that are geared toward a variety of audiences. I do hope you make time to attend these sessions.

- Friday morning tour of Cook County Jail
- For Faculty Members, Gratis Giordano's Pizza Luncheon hosted by Pearson on Friday from 11:45-12:45
- Professional Criminal Justice Career Fair open to everyone on Friday afternoon 1-4
- Engaging Roundtables (Panels 12, 16, 17)
  - 1. Experiential Learning in Criminal Justice and a Discussion on Service Learning
  - 2. Are you Ready for you Next Career? Facilitated by online and industry experts
  - 3. Teaching Ethics in Today's Criminal Justice Curriculum
- Author Meets Critics (Panel 24)
  - ✓ Dr. Tom Johnson will discuss his book *Power, National Security, and Transformational Events* and how the financial collapse has ramifications on social change and cyber terrorism.
- MCJA Business Meeting is open to all members and will take place on Friday at 4:15-5:15 in Buckingham.
- Lastly, do not miss our **Keynote speaker Jens Ludwig, Ph.D.** who will discuss his work as the Director of the University of Chicago Crime Lab. His presentation will take place on Friday at 5:30pm in Buckingham followed by the Presidential Reception.

For the past 35 years, the MCJA has maintained a strong reputation as a regional section of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS). The strength and importance of a section is measured by the vitality of its annual meeting, the quality of its journal, and by its membership. The hard work of our current editor, Michael Leiber, and the editors who preceded him, has made the *Journal of Crime and Justice* an excellent and well-respected source of regional research. We are now teamed up with the Taylor & Francis Group to print our journal and make it available in an electronic format with three issues delivered annually. We encourage you to not only read the journal, but to submit manuscripts for potential publication as well.

If you are already a current member, we thank you and look forward to your future support. If you were a previous member and your membership has lapsed, we ask you to rejoin. If you have never been a member, we encourage you to join. You can make a difference in the organization. We are a very collegial society that has an engaging and enjoyable meeting each year in Chicago. For more information on how to join the MCJA, please visit the website at [www.mcja.org](http://www.mcja.org) or ask one of our board members during the conference. Membership materials are also available at check-in. A special note for those of you who are new to the MCJA: Welcome and thank you for deciding to join us for what is surely to be a good investment for you and for the association.

The 2012 meeting would not have been possible without the contributions of a number of individuals and entities. As the First Vice President and Program Chair, I would like to extend recognition to the current MCJA officers for their time and efforts in making the meeting possible and for serving the organization with pride, enthusiasm and professionalism. Thank you to the individuals who submitted abstracts and presented roundtable ideas. Thank you to all the practitioners that came to support our career / internship fair and also to provide presentations on our panels. Much appreciation also goes to our sponsors, whose generosity provided financial support for this meeting and made the snack breaks and presidential reception possible. Please take time to glance at the list of sponsors on the back of this program and their advertisements included in the program.

I would like to acknowledge this year's Outstanding Student Paper Competition judges Eric Lambert (Immediate Past MCJA President), Victoria Simpson-Beck, and Nicky Jackson. They did a wonderful job reading and rating the excellent papers that were submitted at the undergraduate and graduate level.

A special appreciation goes out to David Olson, Department of Criminal Justice at Loyola University of Chicago for providing the projectors found in each of the panel rooms.

I would also like to thank Marques Austin and the staff of the Inn of Chicago for the dedication and commitment they have shown the MCJA over the years in helping us plan, host, and deal with our last minute changes and requests.

Please mark your calendars for the 2013 meeting of the MCJA, which will also be hosted at the Inn of Chicago. The dates are September 26<sup>th</sup>-28<sup>th</sup>. Please let your colleagues, students, and co-workers aware of the of the 2013 meeting and encourage them to attend. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me or any other executive officer of the MCJA. Our contact information can be found in this program and on our website at [www.mcja.org](http://www.mcja.org). Again, thank you for being a part of the MCJA Annual Conference 2012. I know you will have a great time here in Chicago!

Sincerely,

Brandon R. Kooi  
1<sup>st</sup> Vice President and Program Chair  
Aurora University

## **Current Officers of the Midwestern Criminal Justice Association**

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# Midwestern Criminal Justice Association 2012 Annual Meeting

Thursday, September 27 – Saturday, September 29 at the Inn of Chicago

## From Concepts to Reality: Integrating Research with Criminal Justice Practices

### Thursday, September 27

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1:00-2:15	Panels
2:15-2:30	Afternoon Snack Break – Sponsored by Taylor and Francis & University of Cincinnati (Gold Sponsors) In Buckingham
2:30-3:45	Panels
4:00-5:15	Panels
5:15-6:15	Executive Board Meeting in Buckingham

### Friday, September 28

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8:30-10:00	Panels
10:00-10:15	Morning Snack Break- Sponsored by Aurora University (Presidential Sponsor)
10:15-11:30	Panels
11:45-12:45	Faculty pizza luncheon sponsored by Pearson Higher Education (Presidential Sponsor) *includes a working presentation for all faculty members
1:00-4:00	Career Fair in Buckingham
1:15-2:30	Panels
2:45-4:00	Panels
4:00-4:15	Afternoon Snack Break – Sponsored by Illinois State University, Bowling Green State University, and Nebraska University at Omaha (Silver Sponsors)
4:15-5:15	MCJA Business Meeting – All participants welcome to attend in Buckingham *The business meeting will be followed by an announcement of student paper competition winners
5:30	Keynote Address in Buckingham Please help welcome <b>Dr. Jens Ludwig</b> , Director of University of Chicago Crime Lab, Co-Director of the Urban Education, McCormick Foundation Professor of Social Service Students, Harris School of Public Policy Studies
6:30	Presidential Reception in Buckingham

### Saturday, September 29

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9:00-10:15	Panels
10:15-10:30	Morning Snack Break – Sponsored by Wolters Kluwer Law & Business, and Looseleaf Law Publications (Silver Sponsors)
10:30-11:45	Panels

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## PANEL 01

Thursday, September 27, 2012  
1:00pm-2:15pm  
Michigan

### *Issues in Juvenile Justice- Victimization, Changes in Family Structure and Life without Parole*

#### **CHAIR**

J. Michael Vecchio  
*University of Missouri – St. Louis*

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### **Youth Victimization and Gender Effects on Target Hardening Behaviors, Perceived Risk, and Fear of Crime**

**J. Michael Vecchio**  
**Terrance J. Taylor**  
*University of Missouri –  
St. Louis*

Literature has established that both gender and victimization experiences can influence perceptions of risk and fear of crime as well as individual target hardening and avoidance behavior. While their effects have been well documented in adult populations, less examination has been afforded to their potential importance within samples of youth. The present study uses two waves of data from a school-based, multisite longitudinal panel study of 1,686 youth to explore the effects of victimization and gender on perceptions of crime and target hardening behaviors. The findings indicate that gender has a direct effect on fear of crime and the use of target hardening behaviors, while individual experience with victimization (i.e., property crime victims, violent crime victims, or victims of both forms) exerts a main effect on perceived risk of victimization.

### **Now What?: Juvenile Life Without Parole after *Miller v. Alabama* and *Jackson v. Hobbs***

**Kayla Martensen**  
**Brandi Vigil**  
*University of Illinois at  
Chicago*

In light of the recent Supreme Court cases *Miller v. Alabama* (2012), and *Jackson v. Hobbs* (2012), we will examine what effect, if any, these cases will have on the Juvenile Justice System, the youth that encounter the system and the individuals currently serving life without parole sentences issued to them as juveniles. After a discussion of the two cases, we will discuss what the now current law entails as a result of the ruling by the Supreme Court. In an attempt to explore the possibility of a shift in the Juvenile Justice System, we will be investigating commonalities amongst key juvenile Supreme Court cases, including *Roper v. Simmons* (2005), *Graham v. Florida* (2010), *Miller v. Alabama* (2012), and *Jackson v. Hobbs* (2012). Finally, we will consider what these changes mean for the individuals currently incarcerated due to mandatory life without parole sentences issued to them as juveniles.

### **Significant Factors that Determine Juvenile Delinquency: An Empirical Study**

**Kiesha T. Warren-Gordon**  
*Ball State University*

This study explores the relationship between race, family structure, juvenile delinquency, and adult arrest. Recognizing the dramatic changes in the family structure that has occurred since the 1960's and how those changes may impact delinquency and adult arrest is a major issue on the contemporary study of juvenile delinquency. This research examines the relationship between family structure, juvenile delinquency and adult criminality. Analysis of data from the National Adolescent Health Survey found that family structure, marijuana use, age, and gender were significant in both youth who engaged in fighting, as well as, juvenile, and adult arrest. Policy implications and directions for future research are discussed.



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## PANEL 02

Thursday, September 27, 2012  
1:00pm-2:15pm  
Windy City

*Contemporary Policing Issues-  
Effectiveness of Speed Signs,  
Environmental Agencies,  
Impact of Foreclosures*

### CHAIR

Steven G. Brandl  
*University of Wisconsin –  
Milwaukee*

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### The Effectiveness of Speed Enforcement Signs on Driving Behavior

**David M. Kellogg**  
*Carl Sandburg College*

Many people assume driving behavior is modified by the placement of signs and traffic control devices that warn and/or restrict driving behavior. The purpose of this study is to measure the drivers' speed when they are exposed to two different variables that inform drivers of speeding behavior enforcement. The first variable is the placement of a standardized warning signs that depict the words, "*Speed Enforcement Zone*." The second variable is the placement of an automated electronic radar sign that states the posted speed limit of the street and digitally displays the passing driver's speed. Does exposure to these variables cause a significant effect on driving behavior? This study will focus on the deterrent effects of unmanned speed enforcement techniques and the ability of these devices to change driving behavior.

### Examining State-Level Resources for Environmental Law Enforcement Agencies

**Brandon A. Sullivan**  
**Edmund F. McGarrell**  
*Michigan State  
University*

Despite the growing attention paid to environmental conservation, limited research has focused on the allocation of resources for environmental crime enforcement. Establishing how states fund and support these agencies is important for understanding how safeguards for environmental protection are implemented. This study uses budgetary data for environmental enforcement agencies and supplemental datasets to determine state-level resources and identifies political, economic, and contextual variables accounting for resource variations. The results indicate low resource levels for environmental law enforcement compared to total state spending, with multiple factors in the institutional environment shaping priorities related to environmental enforcement. Theoretical and policy implications are addressed.

### Analysis of crime and foreclosure at street segments in Charlotte, North Carolina 2005 – 2010

**Blake Christenson**  
*Southern Illinois  
University*

Foreclosure has the potential to gravely effect the physical and social landscape of a community. Abandoned buildings often attract vagrants attempting to escape formal and informal surveillance; persons removed from the neighborhood reduce social cohesion and decreases the number of capable guardians. Studies to date have failed to measure the crime-foreclosure relationship a micro-geographic units of analysis, despite understanding that crime and foreclosure cluster. The present study uses crime and foreclosure in Charlotte, North Carolina from 2004 to 2010 measured at the *street segment* level. Results show an increased propensity for crime on street segments with high foreclosure; focusing the analysis to only crime at residential locations strengthens this relationship.

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## Panel 03

### *Rethinking Correctional Policy*

Thursday, September 27, 2012  
1:00pm-2:15pm  
St. Claire

#### **CHAIR**

Rose Ricciardelli  
*York University*

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### **Justice Reinvestment: Back to the Future in Correctional Policy**

**Roger Guy**  
*University of North  
Carolina at Pembroke*

Justice reinvestment is the new buzzword in corrections. States like Ohio and Texas are taking legislative action to implement sentencing reform. Part of this approach involves working to strengthen and make probation smarter using a model of swift and sure sanctions with scant research to support it as an evidence-based practice. This coupled with the large numbers of inmates reentering our communities from more than three-decades of *get tough* sentencing policies all of which were out of step with the reduction in crime rates throughout the 1990s. This tendency use community based approaches in lieu of prison will accelerate as financial necessity brought on by state budget constraints have resulted in the mandatory release of more offenders, and the closing of correctional facilities. Using the a historical survey of the *Proceedings of American Prison Association*, I argue that justice reinvestment is yet another attempt that offers little new to a profession that continually struggles to reinvent itself around policies and practices that appear remarkable similar and repackaged under a new name. As a result, core issues remain unaddressed and overshadowed by the latest fad that promises to be the magic bullet of correctional practice.

### **Being the Good Soldier who Supports Helping Others: The Association between Correctional Orientation and Organizational Citizenship Behaviors among Correctional Staff**

**Eric G. Lambert**  
*Wayne State University*

**Shannon M. Barton-Bellessa**  
*Indiana State University*

**Nancy L. Hogan**  
*Ferris State University*

**Eugene A. Paoline III**  
*University of Central  
Florida*

In the past several decades, there has been a growing interest in correctional staff. This interest is probably due the fact that staff are valuable resources for any correctional agency. Most past studies have explored the degree that correctional workers support punishment and/or rehabilitation or have examined the antecedents of correctional staff orientations toward inmates. There have been fewer studies that have examined the possible outcomes for correctional orientation. One area not explored is the relationship of correctional orientation with organizational citizenship behaviors. Organizational citizenship is when a person voluntarily goes up and beyond what is expected at work by helping coworkers and ensuring compliance of the rules. This preliminary study expands the prior research on correctional orientation of staff by exploring how the two major categories of correctional orientation are associated with organizational citizenship behaviors among staff at a Midwestern prison, while controlling for the effects of personal characteristics (i.e., position, supervisory status, gender, age, tenure, educational level, and race). Using survey data from staff at a private Midwestern prison, it was found that support for rehabilitation had a positive association with organizational citizenship behaviors. Support for punishment and the personal characteristics had non-significant relationships with organizational citizenship behaviors.

# Lessons from the Massachusetts Experiment of 1971-1972 for the Emerging Movement to Dismantle the Prison State: The 2012 Progress Report on Ending Mass Incarceration

**Douglas Thomson**  
*Chicago State  
University*

Under the leadership of Jerome Miller and his colleagues, Massachusetts closed all of its juvenile secure correctional facilities in 1971-1972. It did so in favor of a network of community-based services, and in response to frustrations over attempts to reform the institutions. Dubbed “the Massachusetts Experiment” and widely recognized as an effective public policy change, it nevertheless has not received widespread nor complete replication. Ironically instead, the nation shortly thereafter embarked on its drastic and now well-documented “imprisonment binge”. The resultant social, legal, and civil rights problem of massive overuse of incarceration has received growing attention from criminologists and advocates and eventually from policymakers and the public. As this year’s installment in an annual report series on mapping progress toward ending mass incarceration, this paper reflects on such efforts and on strategies for dismantling the prison state in light of lessons gleaned from the Massachusetts experience on its fortieth anniversary.

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## PANEL 04

### *Homicide & the Social Media*

Thursday, September 27, 2012  
1:00pm-2:15pm  
Harbor

#### **CHAIR**

Justin Patchin  
*University of Wisconsin – Eau  
Claire*

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## Centralization of Homicides in Urban Centres

**Sheldon Funk  
Phillip Shon**  
*University of Ontario  
Institute of Technology*

This study examines the geographical patterns of homicide within the city of Montreal. It employs a document and discourse analysis, which examines spatial distributions of homicide to determine the levels of concentration at two separate time periods (2001 and 2004). This study is necessary to understand the differences in Canadian and American urban centres’ distributions of homicide. The article concludes that immigration, ethnic heterogeneity, and the lack of segregation account for Canada’s sparse distribution of homicide. The results and discussion have synthesized and contextualized prior research to provide an understanding for these differences.

## Which Type of Criminal Behavior Best Predicts Homicide?

**Martha Knox**  
*University of Wisconsin  
- Platteville*

Statistics show an interconnection between various felonies that are worth examining closer. An analysis of the correlations within a set of felonies which includes arson, blackmail, kidnapping, and homicide in the United States will uncover possible sequences of committed crimes. Also of interest are the connections between initial conviction and recidivism rates. The maturation of a criminal record plays a vital role in determining the risk factor for possible recidivism, and a higher likelihood of future serious felony convictions, like homicide. This study will assess which type(s) of felonies are more prone to recidivism and more readily lead to violent crimes like homicide.

## Social Media and the Immediate Need

**Loftin C. Woodiel**  
*Missouri Baptist  
University*

As social media expands its permeation of American Society, the expectations of free speech and privacy are frequently perceived and/or found in opposition to counter-terrorism, law enforcement and federal security immediate needs. Recent hesitations by social media management to produce account information of those who make life-terminating threats via social media could result in disaster. This study is a comparative, qualitative examination of social media companies' corporate policies regarding the immediate release of messaging and/or email identification to proper authorities in pursuit of immediate need life-threatening evidence.

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## PANEL 05

### *Issues in Corrections- Perceptions of Safety, USSR Pretrial Detention, Parenting Challenges*

Thursday, September 27, 2012  
2:30pm-3:45pm  
Michigan

#### **CHAIR**

Roger Guy  
*University of North Carolina at  
Pembroke*

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### **On the Front Lines: Relating Correctional Officers' Perceptions of Prisoners and their Sense of Safety on the Job in Provincial Prisons**

**Rose Ricciardelli**  
*York University*

This study brings forth preliminary findings linking the motivations for seeking employment as correctional officers, correctional officers' perceptions of prisoners, and their sense of safety on the job. Semi-structured in-depth interviews, ranging from 60 to 120 minutes in length, were conducted with men employed or previously employed as correctional officers in provincial jails and detention centres. Participants discussed their motivations for entering the field (e.g., using corrections as a stepping stone toward becoming a police officer, rate of pay, availability of the position, and/or previous military experience) and their perceptions of prisoners. These perceptions were either: 1) positive (e.g., they respected the prisoners who they viewed as people who had erred in life), or 2) negative (e.g., had little tolerance for prisoners who they viewed as having little worth in life). Overall, motivations for becoming correctional officers were related to how respondents viewed prisoners. In turn, this was linked to the sense of safety experienced by correctional officers on the job. Specifically, officers who held positive views of inmates felt safer among prisoners while those with negative views of prisoners felt less safe on the job. Findings will be discussed in relation to their implications for job safety and theoretical and empirical contributions.

### **Modern Law of Pre-Trial Detention in Former Republics of Soviet Union: Analysis of ECHR Practice**

**Jonathan Neidorf**  
**Olga Semukhina**  
*Marquette University*

In the Soviet period, the fifteen republics that constituted the USSR were bound to the Soviet pre-trial procedure, which included the prosecution's approving the pre-trial detention of the defendant. After the dissolution of the USSR, nine former Soviet republics joined the ECHR in the effort to comply with the international standards. In this study, we researched forty-five cases from nine countries and found that, despite of fifteen plus years of membership, the post-Soviet countries continue to exhibit common deficiencies due to their past. These common differences are (1) the use of pre-trial detention in an unlawful manner, (2) a lack of enough or sufficient legal justification of pre-trial detention or its extension, (3) inhumane pre-trial detention conditions, or (4) an otherwise unfair trial proceeding determining an issue of pre-trial detention. Our preliminary conclusion is that the legal heritage of the post-USSR countries impairs, albeit varyingly, their ability to fully comply with ECHR standards on pre-trial detention.

### **Parenting Experiences of Previously Incarcerated Mothers: Challenges and Goals**

**Vanessa A. Harris**  
**Yvette R. Harris**  
*Miami University, Ohio*

The present study identifies the parenting challenges and goals experienced by previously incarcerated mothers (PIMs) as they reenter society. Comparisons are made to non-incarcerated high-risk mothers (NIMs) to determine if the two groups differ. The sample consists of 32 participants, PIMs (n=17), and NIMs (n=15). Participants completed questionnaires to assess different aspects of their parenting challenges. Both groups of mothers participated in focus groups regarding their specific parenting challenges and goals. Findings suggest that the PIMs experience unique parenting challenges associated with their incarceration and drug history. These findings will contribute to reentry programs that assist PIMs and their families.

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## PANEL 06

### *Sexting & Bullying*

Thursday, September 27, 2012  
2:30pm-3:45pm  
Windy City

#### **CHAIR**

Tana McCoy  
*Roosevelt University*

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### **Sexting: Child Pornography or Innocent Courtship Ritual?**

#### **Justin W. Patchin**

*University of Wisconsin-  
Eau Claire*

#### **Sameer Hinduja**

*Florida Atlantic  
University*

#### **Ian Keats**

*University of Wisconsin-  
Eau Claire*

Teens in today's society have extensive access to cell phones, with 3 out of every 4 owning one. Sending and receiving text messages via one's cell phone has become extremely popular, especially among adolescents. In addition to sending text-based messages, many cell phones also allow users to send pictures and video. While there are many positives associated with this instant ability to connect, communicate, and share, it also creates several potential problems. One such issue of concern that has emerged is referred to as "sexting" which has been defined as "the sending or receiving of sexually-explicit or sexually-suggestive nude or semi-nude images or video" (generally occurring via cell phone). The current study analyzed data from approximately 4,400 middle and high school students to determine the nature and extent of sexting. It also reviewed state statutes that address sexting to better understand the legal implications of participating in this behavior.

### **"Because I Like It" or "They Made Me Do It": A Pilot Review of Why Students Engage In Sexting**

#### **Jennifer Haegele**

*Southern Illinois  
University Carbondale*

Developments in technology have changed the way we do everything; advanced research capabilities, enhanced communication, even the way people commit crimes. It provides perpetrators with a new way to commit traditional crimes as well as new forms of crime. One of the many risks involved with increased communication devices is known as sexting. Adolescent sexting has received national and local attention due to possible long-term implications. Sexting, which is not socially desirable behavior among adolescents, has progressively become enveloped in peer pressure. Peer pressure causes individuals to commit cruel acts or crimes in which they normally would not do because they are forced, or feel obligated to do, by their peers. Further study into peer pressure and sexting is needed to discover if peer pressure is the reason why adolescents engage in sexting. Therefore, we surveyed college undergraduate students to determine the causes behind their sexting habits in high school.

### **Text Control: Digital mobile communication and the impact on domestic relationships**

#### **Lynn A. Tovar**

*Lewis University*

This paper presents a qualitative research study examining the use of short message service (SMS) also known as text messages and their effect on domestic relationships. It focuses on three features: evolution cell phone texting, social attachment, and the facilitation of 'inappropriate behavior' by the explicit usage of text messages to control intimate partners. The study consisted of two phases: a survey with 545 college student participants and thirteen interviews from self identified victims of domestic abuse. Results confirmed the stronger the social attachment to digital mobile communication (cell phones) the more likely respondents experienced 'text control' from their partners. In conclusion the new phenomenon we labeled "**text control**" is not overly surprising within domestic abuse relationships of younger respondents, however the growing popularity of 'texting' has overwhelming potential to become a mechanism for harassment within a variety of relationships, along with business and college communities.

## Examining Bullying in the Context of the First Amendment

**Douglas G. McKenzie**  
*Grand Valley State  
University*

Over the years, the Supreme Court has sought to find an appropriate balance between public school students' free speech rights under the First Amendment with the schools' need to maintain order and minimize disruption. This paper examines students' free speech rights within the context of the ever prevalent problem of students bullying others students, including the use of cyber-bullying.

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## PANEL 07

Thursday, September 27, 2012  
2:30pm-3:45pm  
St. Claire

### *Conditions that Impact Victimization*

**CHAIR**  
Dave Kalinich  
*Florida Atlantic University*

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## Spatial Significance and Welfare Reforms: How Changes from AFDC to TANF Affected Occurrences of Part Two Crimes

**Melissa W. Burek  
Philip Stinson  
Xinyue Ye**  
*Bowling Green State  
University*

After the passage of the 1996-97 welfare-to-work reforms, welfare rolls across the country declined. Some researchers attribute this decline to the prosperous economy of the mid-late 1990s, but also argue that the welfare legislation itself is associated with the observed decreases in the number of welfare recipients. While past studies have concentrated on testing the relationship between welfare spending and index crime rates, analyses on the reductions in welfare rolls and their impact on part two crimes following the reform are limited. The purpose of this study is threefold: (1) To explore the changes in welfare policy using spatial analysis to control for neighboring county effects; (2) To examine the extent to which social disorganization and welfare variables affect crime over time and space; and (3) To determine where to direct limited resources to increase the probability of achieving more positive outcomes (i.e., less crime).

## An Evaluation and Comparison of Self-Report Disguise Strategies in Signatures Produced under Increasing Levels of Guardianship

**Roy Fenoff**  
*Michigan State  
University*

This paper investigates the different kinds of disguise techniques used by individuals who sign a document with the intention of later denying ever signing it. The purpose of this study is to identify the thought process and techniques used by individuals who intentionally disguise their handwriting. This information can assist forensic document examiners, law enforcement officials, and security personnel in examining and assigning authorship to intentionally disguised signatures. A total of 308 college students participated in this study. The sample was composed of 156 males and 152 females, and their ages ranged from 17 to 41 years old. Preliminary results found that the most common strategies used by participants to disguise their signature were: changes in capital and lower case letter forms, pressure, writing speed, beginning and ending strokes, and size.

## Hotel Crimes

**Taiping Ho**  
*Ball State University*

**Jinlin Zhao**  
*Florida International University*

Rarely have researchers analyzed the hotel crimes due to limited accessibility and availability of hotel-related crime information. The hotel industry is extremely sensitive to any criminal activity against the hotel visitors at the hotel setting. Nonetheless, the hotel industry has encountered a great challenge in balancing the visitor's safety and privacy concerns while combating the hotel crimes. The safety measures that the hotels have usually taken are focused on low-skilled guardianship (e.g., security guards) and high-tech surveillance cameras in or surrounding the hotel settings. Unfortunately, such security measures do not necessarily generate the well-defined safety net for the hotel visitors. The present researchers had permission to access and to review the offense-incident reports on hotel-related crimes during the period of 2006-2010 from the Miami-Dade Police Department. Results of this study revealed that criminal victimizations against hotel visitors were primarily property-related. Furthermore, such victimizations were likely occurred inside the hotel room.

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## PANEL 08

### *Analyzing Court Decisions and Defense Attorneys*

Thursday, September 27, 2012  
2:30pm-3:45pm  
Harbor

**CHAIR**  
Diane Leamy  
*Missouri State University*

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## Examining the Use of Per Curiam Decisions in Criminal Procedure Cases on the US Supreme Court

**Michael C. Gizzi**  
*Illinois State University*

This paper examines the use of per curiam (un-signed) decisions by the United States Supreme Court. The paper considers the reasons that the Court chooses to use unsigned opinions, provides an analysis of the use of per curiams from 1946 through 2010, and compares the use of per curiams on the Supreme Court with the US courts of appeals. Finally, the paper explains how scholars can make use of the archival papers of justices Harry Blackmun and Byron White to identify the authorship of per curiam decisions, and reveals the authorship of fifteen search and seizure decisions between 1971 and 1994.

## Bad Lawyering and Wrongful Convictions: An Assessment of Post-Conviction DNA Exoneration Cases in the United States."

**Vaughn J. Crichlow**  
*Michigan State University*

Wrongful convictions are a major shortcoming of systems of justice. Although advocacy groups in the United States have highlighted miscarriages of justice and wrongful convictions, there is still a paucity of social science research on the issue. Furthermore, there is limited research on the indigent defense as well as incompetent or ineffective defense assistance, also known as *bad lawyering*, and its consequences. To increase our knowledge in this area, this study will present Sieghart's (1985) professional ethics argument in the context of bad lawyering and wrongful convictions. This study will also present a qualitative content analysis of online reports of post-conviction, DNA exoneration cases in the U.S. These cases were collected from news reports on sixteen DNA exoneree cases that were selected purposively from the *Innocence Project* website.

## Ineffective Assistance of Counsel: Difficult Standards and Rare Exceptions

**Kaitlin R. Heinen**  
**K.M. Waggoner**  
*Iowa State University*

This article argues the Strickland Standard is difficult to meet as it relates to ineffective assistance of counsel claims. In *Strickland v. Washington*, the Court established a two-pronged test to assess these claims, which includes a presumption that favors attorneys in the defense of their clients, coupled with the burden of proof which rests with petitioners arguing that but for their attorney's ineffectiveness, the outcome of the trial would have been different. Due to this high standard set by the *Strickland* Court, successful claims are rare, and in the near future, ineffective assistance claims are equally unlikely to be successful.

## Illinois Strip Searches: An Analysis of the 2012 U.S. Supreme Court Ruling

**Canella "Connie" E. Henrichs, J.D.**  
*Aurora University*  
*Assistant United States Attorney (retired)*

In 1979 WTTW-Channel 5 News broke an investigative story involving the Chicago Police Department's strip search practices. Soon after the story aired, the ACLU filed a class action on behalf of women stripped searched by the Chicago Police Department. The Department of Justice soon joined that action seeking injunctive relief. In reaction to what was occurring in Chicago, the Illinois State Legislature entered into the fray and new legislation was enacted governing conduct involving strip search practices by Illinois law enforcement. Now over thirty years later, in April 2012, the U.S. Supreme Court has looked at the issue and entered its decision on the matter. This presentation takes a look at strip search practice in Illinois and how they may or may not be impacted by the recent Supreme Court Decision.

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## PANEL 09

Thursday, September 27, 2012  
4:00pm-5:15pm  
Michigan

### *Overseas Terrorism*

**CHAIR**  
William King  
*Sam Houston State University*

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## Terrorist and Extremist Groups in Africa and the Middle East: An Assessment in the Era of Arab Spring

**Alicia L. Jurek**  
*Sam Houston State University*

This paper describes the nature and extent of terrorist and extremist group activity in Africa and the Middle East. These groups are identified and selected groups are described in detail. Finally, the prospect of peaceful transformations in the region during the era of Arab Spring is discussed.

## Maritime Piracy and Conservation Crime: A Criminological Perspective

**Friedo J.W. Herbig**  
*University of South Africa*

Maritime piracy or buccaneering, as it is also occasionally referred to, despite being one of the world's oldest crimes, is only now garnering increased attention from academics as the phenomenon slowly, albeit steadily, becomes more pervasive. Typically piracy has been linked to its detrimental economic, international, trade route, security and humanitarian effect, but seldom has more than a passing glance been directed at the obtrusive potential for huge environmental damage within the conservation crime context/dimension. Although the inherent environmental dangers associated with maritime piracy have been ephemerally alluded to, this area of concern has, as far as can be ascertained, not been extensively interrogated and/or afforded the status commensurate its threat and potential to foment sinister and innovative criminality in the maritime crime theatre. This presentation seeks to contextualise and expose the conservation crime threat that piracy poses and serve not only as a caveat to both bureaucrats and practitioners regarding this imminent threat, but also to stimulate further interest, investigation, and research in this arena.



## Identifying Religious Fundamentalism to Predict Extremist Behaviors

**David J. Carrothers**  
*Culver-Stockton  
College*

Since homeland security has become an important criminal justice focus, a variety of theories have been proffered as a profiling panacea to help law enforcement identify individuals who harbor an extremist ideology that may make them a likely threat to public safety. Religious fundamentalism is popularly considered a primary motivation for persons to commit acts of terror. This research explores the influence of several personal characteristics, including age, sex, race, and veteran status, in predicting religious fundamentalism that may lead to extremist behaviors. To this end, this study uses the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) to statistically analyze the 2010 General Social Research (GSS) data set for exploring the probability of several independent variables to predict the likelihood of U.S. adults being religious fundamentalists. The results of this research suggest that the popularly accepted profile of a religious fundamentalist as an extremist may be a seriously flawed concept.

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### PANEL 10

Thursday, September 27, 2012  
4:00pm-5:15pm  
Windy City

*Legal Challenges-  
Firearms and Restraining Orders,  
USA Patriot Act, Reduction of Crack  
Cocaine Sentences*

**CHAIR**  
Michael C. Gizzi  
*Illinois State University*

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## Firearm Surrender in Restraining Order Cases: A Process Evaluation

**Steven G. Brandl**  
*University of Wisconsin  
– Milwaukee*

In Wisconsin, when a restraining order is granted, it is a legal requirement that the respondent surrender any firearms that he or she owns or possesses to the sheriff or to another person who is approved by the court. However, until now this law has not been enforced. This report provides a process evaluation of the Wisconsin firearm surrender protocol as it was implemented in four pilot counties in 2010 and 2011. Data on injunction cases from each county (N = 676) were collected and analyzed in order to specify patterns in case processing and outcomes. Interviews were conducted with victim advocates and agency representatives (N = 34) to assess issues with the implementation of the protocol. Analyses revealed similar implementation of the protocol across all four counties. However, there was considerable variation across counties in the number of injunction cases processed and the outcomes of those cases. The implications of the findings are discussed.

## Surreptitious Searches permitted under §213 of the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001: A Tool of Justice or Constitutional Infringement?

**Levi J. Grove  
K.M. Waggoner**  
*Iowa State University*

The primary focus of this paper is to defend the constitutionality of warrants provided by §213 of the PATRIOT Act of 2001. This paper will shed light on the various types of surreptitious searches that may be conducted under §213 such as sneak-and-peek and sneak-and-steal searches. The provisions in §213 allow for warrants that are surreptitious in their execution. What makes these warrants surreptitious is that they deviate from the requirements of traditional warrants, as provided by the Fourth Amendment, in that they contain a delayed notification requirement. The premise of the constitutionality argument for such warrants will be centered on providing the development of laws that govern the petitioning and execution of warrants with a delayed notification requirement.

## Variation in the Implementation of Crack Retroactivity Policy by U.S. District Courts

**Angela K. Reitler**  
**James Frank**  
*University of Cincinnati*

In 2007, the US Sentencing Commission amended the US Sentencing Guidelines reducing the base offense level assigned to threshold quantities of crack cocaine. It was subsequently determined that the amendment should be applied retroactively, which would require the U.S. district courts to process approximately 20,000 prisoner motions for sentence reduction. Using data collected from a survey of representatives from the 94 federal judicial districts, this study examines the processes used by the courts to handle crack retroactivity cases. We found interdistrict variation in the implementation processes. In disposing of crack retroactivity cases, court communities varied greatly with respect to organizational arrangements, procedures, and motivations.

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## PANEL 11

Thursday, September 27, 2012  
4:00pm-5:15pm  
St. Claire

*Eyewitnesses, Aggressive Juveniles,  
Stalking*

**CHAIR**  
Barry S. McCrary  
*Western Illinois University*

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## The Role of Perception in Eyewitness Identification

**Dylan Gauldin**  
*Culver Stockton College*

Eyewitness identifications are arguably the most influential weapon in a prosecutor's arsenal. Juries tend to give much credence to eyewitness testimony irrespective of the attendant environmental conditions at the time of the incident or the witness' ability to objectively observe and accurately remember the details surrounding the event. Despite the cultural assumption that the standard for admitting eyewitness identifications into evidence should be relatively high, empirical evidence indicates that the standard is actually relatively low. Indeed, the standard for admitting eyewitness evidence may be no higher, and may actually be lower in some cases, than for any other piece of evidence. Research suggests eyewitness identifications are inherently unreliable. One argument for the unreliability of eyewitness identifications is based on the human memory initial encoding process. This review of the literature examines the role of the memory encoding process through the lens of symbolic interaction theory.

## An Empirical Test of Agnew's Macro-Level Strain Theory: Examining Aggressive Behaviors among Adolescents in South Korea

**Jina Lee**  
**Sheila Royo Maxwell**  
*Michigan State University*

In the criminological and criminal justice fields in South Korea, research using macro-level analysis is gaining importance as a tool to examine how external circumstances may affect crime rate or delinquent behaviors of adolescents. Unfortunately, Agnew's Macro-level Strain Theory (MST) has not been empirically tested in South Korea. This current study empirically investigates differences across communities and examines the effects of community variables on aggressive behaviors of adolescents in South Korea. This study uses Agnew's MST, specifically its key assumption that community characteristics affect individual strain and could increase delinquent behaviors. In order to delineate the effects of community variables on aggressive behavior this study uses a multi-level analysis with a hierarchical linear model.

## Requiring Stalking Victims to be Fearful: Does the Type of Fear Matter?

**Jennifer Gatewood Owens**  
*University of Missouri - St. Louis*

While there is much debate on how to operationalize stalking, little research has addressed if there are meaningful differences between those who report various kinds of fear and those who were unafraid. Victimization surveys frequently operationalize fear in two distinct ways. Subjective fear requires a victim to respond they were emotionally frightened. Objective fear assumes that if a respondent reported certain actions or threats by the offender, then a reasonable person would be fearful. Traditionally, survey respondents needed to report they were repeatedly followed/harassed *and* were subjectively and/or objectively fearful to be considered a stalking victim. However, does combining those reporting different kinds of fear produce a homogeneous group? Using data from the 2006 Supplemental Victimization Survey, this project examines if the victim, offender, and event characteristics vary depending on if the respondents were: 1) unafraid 2) subjectively fearful 3) objectively fearful or 4) both subjectively and objectively fearful.

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## PANEL 12

Thursday, September 27, 2012  
4:00pm-5:15pm  
Harbor

Roundtable Discussion:  
*Experiential Learning in Criminal Justice*

**FACILITATOR**  
Diane Leamy  
*Missouri State University*

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**Tana McCoy**  
*Roosevelt University*

The focus of this panel is to discuss various methods for engaging students in experiential education. Topics include internships, service learning, and field work projects in nonacademic settings. Also included will be the issues with development, implementation and liability.

**Patti Salinas**  
*Missouri State University*

**Diane Leamy**  
*Missouri State University*

**Mamta Ojha**  
*Bowling Green State University*

## The Role of Service Learning in the Criminal Justice Classroom

**Mamta Ojha**  
**Derek Mason**  
*Bowling Green State University*

Experience is an important part of how people learn. Service learning is an instructional pedagogy which provides students with opportunities for hands on experience in real life situations. Research suggests that service learning has a positive impact on student outcomes in terms of interpersonal, personal, and intellectual development. In addition, students develop critical thinking skills and actualize a sense of personal responsibility. However, very few programs have utilized service learning pedagogy in criminal justice education. The purpose of this presentation is to share the presenter's experiences of incorporating service learning pedagogy in class teaching, to examine a model of service learning, and also to discuss how this pedagogy can be incorporated into teaching a criminal justice class. A better understanding of this teaching and learning method may strengthen student outcomes.

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## PANEL 13

Friday, September 28, 2012  
8:30am-10:00am  
Michigan

### *Examining Court Efficiency*

#### **CHAIR**

William Wakefield  
*University of Nebraska at  
Omaha*

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### **Individualization v. Standardization: An Exploration of Potential Unfairness in Drug Court Supervision**

**Benjamin R. Gibbs**  
*University of Central  
Missouri*

**William Wakefield**  
*University of Nebraska  
at Omaha*

Individualized treatment is considered to be the hallmark of the drug court model. By considering the individual in both the treatment and supervision components, drug courts believe that they are best aligned with a rehabilitative ideal that maximizes a therapeutic end for participants. However, individualized treatment within the supervision component of drug courts may negate any rehabilitative gains and create an atmosphere of unfairness. The current research seeks to provide a conceptual framework of drug court's case processing model, and explore areas of individualized supervision strategies that potentially engender inequality in client sanction subjection. Through the contextual framework of procedural justice (Taxman, Soule, & Gelb, 1999), this study suggests areas of drug court supervision strategies susceptible to criticisms of bias, and looks forward to research examining the effects of individualized case processing.

### **Integrating the LSI-R with the Presentence Investigation Process: A Tale of Two Implementations**

**Bob Cameron**  
*Hennepin County  
Department of  
Community Corrections  
& Rehabilitation  
Minneapolis, MN*

While use of research-based assessment tools has been a positive development for the corrections field, their use often comes into conflict with existing correctional processes. Those conflicts can lead to poor implementations or, worse yet, outright implementation failure. This presentation will examine two separate implementations of a popular assessment tool, the Level of Service Inventory-Revised, at a large urban community corrections department in the Midwestern United States. The first implementation was a complete failure, while the second has been highly successful. A comparison of the two implementations provides a set of "lessons learned" that can inform the future efforts of correctional agencies attempting to integrate evidence-based practices into existing system processes.

### **Testing Packer: The Determinants of Criminal Circuit Court Efficiency and Productivity**

**Joseph Ferrandino**  
*Indiana University  
Northwest*

The due process and crime control conceptualizations of Herbert Packer are theorems of criminal justice, appearing early in nearly all textbooks introducing students to the field. Though powerful in concept, these models have rarely been tested empirically as predictors of criminal court efficiency or productivity. This work analyzes the efficiency and productivity of Florida's circuit criminal courts from 2004 to 2010 and explicitly tests whether productivity and efficiency, as proposed by Packer, derive from court processes such as the plea bargain. First, data envelopment analysis and a Malmquist Productivity Index are applied to the circuit court data to produce efficiency and productivity outcomes. Then, hierarchical regression analysis is used to determine if plea bargains, trials and dismissals significantly predict court efficiency/productivity outcomes as Packer suggested in his dichotomous modeling. These results inform both practice (court efficiency and productivity) and theory (Packer's justice models) and are discussed in that context.

## Drug Court Results in the Upper Peninsula

**Amber Miller**  
**Michael Harrington**  
*Northern Michigan  
University*

The authors present findings comparing the characteristics of Dickinson County, MI) drug court participants that successfully completed the requirements specified by the court with the characteristics of those who failed. Dickinson County represents a rural county with fewer resources than generally available to drug courts in more urban environments. Furthermore, drug court participants also include individuals who have committed alcohol related offenses.

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## PANEL 14

Friday, September 28, 2012  
8:30am-10:00am  
Windy City

### *Reentry Obstacles*

#### **CHAIR**

Brandon R. Kooi  
*Aurora University*

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## Conflict or Collaboration: A Case Study of the Reentry Environment for Former Prisoners in a Chicago Suburb

**Carlene Sipma-Dysico**  
*Loyola University  
Chicago  
North Central College*

In an era of mass incarceration, the reentry of large numbers of former prisoners to American communities has garnered increased research attention. Most research has concentrated upon the causes of recidivism and re-incarceration, employment and housing issues, or efficacy studies of reentry programs. Very little has been done to illuminate the political aspects of reentry in non-metropolitan areas, which is especially relevant in a time of budget austerity measures. Examining the political processes and structural power dynamics between disparate reentry stakeholders (former prisoners, community residents, policy makers, law enforcement, funding providers, employers, and reentry service providers) is integral to understanding how reentry is defined, constructed and operationalized within the larger political and economic system. Utilizing archival data analysis and in-depth interviews with formerly incarcerated persons, reentry service providers, and other stakeholders this case study examines the reentry environment at the community level in a large suburb of Chicago.

## Another Obstacle: How Legal Financial Obligations Impact Employment Post-Incarceration Experiences

**Breanne Pleggenhule**  
*Southern Illinois  
University*

Offenders coming home face a variety of obstacles that can limit their success post-incarceration. One increasingly used policy shifts fiscal responsibilities of a conviction from the state to the offender. The result is an accumulation of financial responsibilities offenders would not have had without a felony conviction. These obligations can produce a variety of outcomes. One notable consequence relates directly to employment, a critical dimension of reentry. Using a mixed-methods research strategy, findings suggest legal financial obligations both positively and negatively impact employment experiences. While some experienced an increased motivation to find employment, others expressed a strong disincentive to obtain a legitimate income. Further, the type of work procured to meet increased expenses is often part-time or within informal labor markets, which can have negative consequences. The theoretical implications of the findings are discussed as well as possible policy modifications.

## Social Disorganization and Offender Reentry: A theoretical perspective

**Dave Kalinich**  
**Elizabeth Borkowski**  
*Florida Atlantic*  
*University*

Al Capp created a nationally popular newspaper cartoon called Li'l Abner. The cartoon centered on stereotypical rural "hill folks" and their lives. His cartoon often took advantage of the perspective a community of people detached from the modern world to critique popular and political culture. The hill folks' view was simple and straightforward which allowed clever political satire. One of Capp's cartoon episodes explained with striking clarity the concept of social disorganization and criminality. In this episode, the cartoon hero, Li'l Abner was touring the glob with a man from Mars in his space ship. As the tour guided, Li'l Abner would show the man from Mars various sites and entertain questions. The Martian asked about the pentagon, statue of liberty, Grand Canyon, etc. The Martian flew over a rundown and dirty residential area and asked Abner about the area. Li'l Abner answered to the effect "oh that's a slum. That's where all our poor peoples live." A few moments later, they flew over a prison and the Martian inquired about the use of the modern clean expensive looking building they observed for his space craft. Abner replied (paraphrasing): "Well that's a prison. That's where we puts the children from the slums after they grows up." This paper discusses the challenges for convicted felons returning to slums - their "socially disorganized neighborhoods" - and argues that improving a community's social capital is as important to successful reentry as improving the human capital of offenders.

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### PANEL 15

Friday, September 28, 2012  
8:30am-10:00am  
St. Claire

*Improving Corrections-*  
*Jail Diversion, Cognitive Skill Development,*  
*Understanding Mental Illness*

**CHAIR**  
Tina L. Freiburger  
*University of Wisconsin -*  
*Milwaukee*

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### Jail Diversion: A Cost Effective Alternative

**Colleen Sullivan**  
**Leonard Decker**  
**Valerie Bell**  
*Loras College*

This study examined a jail diversion program (JDP) established to address the needs of those persons coming into contact with the jail due to criminal behaviors related to substance abuse and mental health problems (co-occurring disorders). The goals of the JDP include connecting such persons with services to assist them in applying for and receiving appropriate state and federal assistance and reduce their contact with law enforcement and time in the jail. The purpose of this study is to determine if the JDP is meeting those goals. The hypothesis is that the JDP will result in lowered costs to the county. The expected outcome is that there will be lowered costs to the jail, the local medical facilities, and the local psychiatric facilities.

### Mental Illness in Correctional Institutions: A Look at its Effects on Institutional Behavior

**Esmeralda Zamora**  
**Daryl G. Kroner**  
*Southern Illinois*  
*University*

Mental illness can impact how an inmate functions within a correctional facility. This study explores the effects of depression and schizophrenia on nonviolent and violent institutional behavior using data from 3,686 interviewed offenders. An offender's criminal history, as well as the recent history and symptoms of mental disorders, were included as predictors. Correlation and logistic regression analyses were used to test the overall hypothesis of mental health predicting the occurrence of institutional misconducts. Based on the results, several recommendations for practice and for future research are provided.

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## PANEL 16

Friday, September 28, 2012

8:30am-10:00am

Harbor

Roundtable:

*Are you Ready for Your Next Career?*

### **FACILITATOR**

Jeff Shoemaker

*American Intercontinental  
University*

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**Richard Holloway**  
*Colorado Technical  
University*

Attendance and interaction in this roundtable is encouraged for faculty, students, and practitioners. Topics will include improving employee value, increasing industry knowledge to prepare for future careers, overcoming challenges to career advancement, and moving from public service to the private sector while remaining relevant in “today’s” criminal justice profession.

**Robert Kowalski**  
*Career Education  
Corporation*

Richard Holloway was a trial attorney and now Program Director for Criminal Justice and Paralegal Studies for Colorado Technical University.

**John Campbell**  
*American  
Intercontinental  
University, Dean / Vice  
Provost*

Robert Kowalski was a special agent with the FBI for 20 years and is currently the Director of Security for Career Education Corporation in Schaumburg, Illinois.

John Campbell is University Program Dean for the School of Criminal Justice and Vice Provost for AIU.

**David Browne**  
*Colorado Technical  
University*

David Browne was a special agent with the FBI for 14 years, Deputy Chief and Crime Analyst for the University of Chicago, and is currently an attorney and the Program Chair of Security Studies at Colorado Technical University.

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## PANEL 17

Friday, September 28, 2012

10:15am-11:30am

Michigan

Roundtable:

*Teaching Ethics*

### **FACILITATOR**

Kevin Waters

*Northern Michigan University*

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## Teaching Ethics in Today's Criminal Justice Curriculum: Should We Even Try?

**Kevin Waters**  
**Michael Harrington**  
**Bob Hanson**  
*Northern Michigan  
University*

We will provide a brief overview of our ethics components taught at NMU and then open it up for discussion. In today's world of 24/7 media coverage, CJS agencies are under constant public scrutiny. We believe that continually refining a program's ethics courses can provide students the necessary grounding in ethics they will need as future CJS practitioners. We hope this forum will provide a great venue for collaborating on this important subject.

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## PANEL 18

Friday, September 28, 2012  
10:15am-11:30am  
Windy City

### *Issues in Policing- Strategic Tactical Deployment, Predicting Hot Spots, Impactfulness of Police Agency Institutional Sovereigns*

#### **CHAIR**

Brad Smith  
Wayne State University

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### **Strategic Tactical Deployment: Integrating Research with Practice in Joliet, Illinois**

**Robert Lombardo**  
*Loyola University –  
Chicago*

The Strategic Tactical Deployment (STD) program aimed at reducing gun violence in Joliet, Illinois. The program involved the weekly analysis of crime data and the subsequent redeployment of STD officers in the coming week. While similar to hot-spot policing, the STD strategy was supplemented with the exchange of information with probation and parole authorities in an effort to remove violent offenders from the community. Both qualitative and quantitative methods of analysis were used to evaluate the program. The qualitative analysis utilized a process evaluation to determine the extent to which the Joliet Police Department understood and implemented the proposed research strategy. Qualitative methods were also used to discover the utility of the exchange of information between police and probation/parole authorities. Quantitative methods were used to determine: 1) whether the STD process had an impact on gun violence, 2) what types of crimes were impacted by the STD strategy, and 3) the impact of enhanced cooperation with probation and parole authorities. The findings suggest that hot-spot policing driven by focused crime analysis and supplemented by enhanced probation and parole enforcement can have a positive effect on violent crime.

### **Lessons Learned from a Community Monitoring Pilot Study**

**Elise D. Wisniewski**  
**Stephanie A. Bologeorges**  
**David B. Henry**  
*University of Illinois at  
Chicago*

Chicago has recently experienced increases in homicides, a problematic issue for criminal justice and public health systems. The ability to predict future “hot spots” of violent crime (crime forecasting) can assist community-based and criminal justice agencies in more effectively employing prevention resources. While police reports of past crimes have been used as indicators of future violence, research suggests that minor, often unreported violations also aid in predicting future “hot spots.” This paper describes the implementation of a community monitoring system aimed at collecting information on minor precursors to “hot spots.” Citizen observations of minor incidents are collected along with time and location data. Observations can be added to official crime data to improve forecasting. Although other early warning systems are in operation, to our knowledge, no existing system uses community observers. This presentation addresses the methodological lessons learned in implementing a community monitoring system and discusses strategies for future applications.

### **The Dimensionality of Police Institutional Sovereigns**

**Matthew C. Matusiak**  
**William R. King**  
*Sam Houston State  
University*

This paper explores the dimensionality and impactfulness of police agency institutional sovereigns as identified by chief executive officers in 446 Texas police organizations. Prior literature has highlighted the import of the institutional environment for police agencies, but it has not identified the specific nature or dimensionality of sovereigns, nor has the relationship between chief executive officers and sovereigns been explored. We address this oversight through the application of factor analysis to data collected in conjunction with the Bill Blackwood Law Enforcement Management Institute of Texas.



## The Management of Mental Illness & PTSD in Law Enforcement

**Samuel Lopez**  
*Columbia College of  
Missouri  
Des Plaines Police  
Department*

Mental illness or Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) that have been consistently present in US military combat service members has also been seen in law enforcement officers. In some cases, former soldiers, who transitioned to become police officers, were re-exposed to these same stressors in law enforcement. Due to the similarities between the US military and law enforcement's bravado cultures, many officers are reluctant to show their emotional insecurities or their mental injuries to their co-workers for the sake of ridicule. In turn, they don't seek out or receive the proper psychological assistance that they need. In some extreme cases, as a way of coping with their psychological problems, officers often become alcoholics or substance abusers, they alienate and destroy their family support system, they become more reckless and unmanageable at work, or they commit suicide. In order to positively change this crisis, one remedy to diminish the macho-attitude police culture is by creating a specialized team of officers and mental health professionals, such as an Officer Crisis Provider Team, that can train and better educate police officers of the hazards of working in law enforcement, to identify specific signs and symptoms of PTSD or mental illness in themselves and others, how to access available medical and psychological resources, and to establish a "buddy system" where officers can "check in" with each other.

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### PANEL 19

Friday, September 28, 2012  
10:15am-11:30am  
St. Claire

*Terrorism-  
Torture & Due Process Rights  
Analyzing Computer Fraud  
(Police Accountability / Citizen Oversight)*

**CHAIR**  
Tom Johnson, Ph.D.  
*University of Wisconsin –  
Parkside*

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### Media Viewership and Opinions of Torture

**Emily Berglin**  
*Southern Illinois  
University*

Terrorism is a salient global phenomenon. Studies have shown that the relationship between the media and terrorism can affect public perceptions, but none have specifically examined the impact of media portrayals on counter-terrorism. Media's depiction of counter-terrorism tactics, however non-realistic they may be, may play a role in how the general population feels toward certain methods, and which government policies they are willing to support, or reject. According to Gerbner's cultivation hypothesis, violence in the media greatly affects the value and opinion forming process of an individual. This project used an experimental design to assess people's opinions about specific counter-terrorism practices using media portrayals of simulated counter-terrorism as the experimental treatments. The results show that the video depiction had no impact; however, the labels 'harsh interrogation' or 'torture' did affect the level of support for some counter-terrorism tactics.

### Resolving Military Complaints in a War Zone: Using Administrative Law to Ensure Due Process and Human Rights

**Dedra Tentis**  
*Loras College*

Past domestic and international terrorism events have changed how criminal justice and national security are linked at the tactical, operational, and strategic levels. In order to be more successful in the field, criminal justice students need a stronger substantive knowledge of these linkages. For this presentation, I will share the current demographics of the military, my Air Force background, the role of a military Inspector General (IG), my deployed experiences working military complaints in a war zone, and my current role as the Minnesota Air Force IG at Joint Force Headquarters in St. Paul, MN.

## **An analysis of the Satyam Computers fraud and whether it could have been prevented**

**Hanif Qureshi**  
*University of Cincinnati*

This paper describes the \$2.9 billion fraud in Satyam Computer Systems Limited, a large Indian software company. The top management, including the CEO, perpetrated this 'control fraud'. The actions of a whistleblower forced the CEO to admit the colossal fraud. Suitable legislation like the Sarbanes Oxley Act in the US coupled with strong internal control mechanism and not mere presence of independent directors can create a force against such frauds. PWC, the auditors and the regulatory agencies ignored the early warnings. The often-overlapping role and multiplicity of investigating agencies is highlighted. The role of whistleblowers is examined as a means of detection of crimes of this nature.

## **Police Accountability and Citizen Oversight in Asia: An Exploratory Study**

**Mahesh K. Nalla**  
**Chae Mamayek**  
*Michigan State University*

Citizen participation in matters relating to police accountability is fairly well established in advanced Western democracies such as the United States and the United Kingdom. The last fifty years has witnessed many former colonies of Great Britain and France gaining independence. Many of the new democracies have adopted the policing styles and philosophies of their colonial rulers as well as experimented with innovations in policing strategies to establish greater interactions with the community through programs such as community policing and civilian oversight in matters pertaining to police accountability. While oversight mechanisms such as human rights commissions, anti-corruption agencies, ombudsmen, and specialized law enforcement complaint boards are relatively common in the Western models of policing, police organizations in Asia are slow to incorporate these practices into their "democratic" policing. In this exploratory paper, we examine police legitimacy and citizen participation in police accountability matters in Asia. More specifically, the aim of this paper is to develop a better understanding of police structure and police-civilian interactions in post-independent Asian countries as well as to understand elements contributing to the establishment of oversight mechanisms to help assess how "democratic" policing may be within these countries.

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## **PANEL 20**

Friday, September 28, 2012  
10:15am-11:30am  
Harbor

### *Domestic & Community Violence- Self-control vs. Social Learning*

**CHAIR**  
Lois A. Ventura  
*University of Toledo*

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## **Dying for Love?**

**Lois A. Ventura**  
*University of Toledo*

The results of three year study of homicides and suicides in Lucas County, Ohio will be presented. The influence of intimate partner and family conflicts on homicides and suicides will be discussed. The following are among the key finding that will be reviewed:

- The vast majority (78.9%) of women, who died as a result of homicides, were victims of domestic violence related homicides.
- Most (64.3%) of the DV related homicides were the result of violence among intimates.

Over 33% of the people who committed suicide, in Lucas County, during 2009 and 2010, had conflicts with intimate partners or family members shortly before their suicides.

## Cooperative Prevention: Citing Issues of Domestic Violence in the Cape Girardeau Area

**Kristi Templeton**  
*Southeast Missouri  
State University*

The purpose of this study was to observe the relationship between the victims of domestic violence identified in police reports and the individuals who made domestic violence hotline calls. The Court Advocate for the domestic violence shelter in Cape Girardeau collected police reports during the 2010 calendar year and compared them to clients who contacted the shelter. The victims were contacted directly and the hotline records were analyzed. The advocate wanted to identify at-risk individuals in an attempt to take preventative action against future violence. Data from hotline calls, police reports, direct contact with victims, and previous contact with the reported victims was analyzed to establish the relationship between reported victims of domestic violence and individuals who became clients at the domestic violence shelter.

## Maneuvering a Broken System: Transforming the Social Conditions that Perpetuate Community Violence

**Brandi Vigil**  
*University of Illinois at  
Chicago*

Due to reliance upon the police and various criminal justice agencies to address violence within communities, familial and communal institutions are weakened and unable to act as functions of social control. Furthermore, disadvantaged communities, often also the location of concentrated arrest and incarceration, are disproportionately impacted and oppressed as a result of the reliance on formal state systems. In examining the role of the *community* as a system of intervention that consciously engages community members, while simultaneously addressing violence, I will examine the impact of the system on local, minority, and Chicago communities. Drawing upon local Chicago based examples, I will analyze the effectiveness of the *community* as an operating system of violence intervention. Finally, I will introduce various ways to re-structure the *community* to be a sustainable force in transforming the conditions that reinforce oppression and violence.

## Can impulsive people engage in complex unlawful behavior without being taught? A replication of a suppression effect of self-control and social learning measures on software piracy

**George W. Burruss**  
*Southern Illinois  
University Carbondale*

**Thomas J. Holt**  
*Michigan State  
University*

A recent study found that a measure of Gottfredson and Hirschi's concept self-control predicted fewer instances of engaging in software piracy when its indirect effect was modeled through a full social-learning measure (Burruss, Holt and Bossler (in press)). The fact that the self-control variable flipped direction in this model suggested a suppression effect. The authors concluded this had important implications for self-control when considering unlawful behaviors that required a degree of sophistication or learning. On the other hand, the results may have been an artifact of the data. The present study replicates this finding using a different sample. The theoretical and empirical implications are discussed.

**Adam M. Bossler**  
*Georgia Southern  
University*

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## PANEL 21

*Police Consolidation Challenges-  
Assessing Rural Policing*

Friday, September 28, 2012  
1:15pm-2:30pm  
Michigan

**CHAIR**  
James Frank  
*University of Cincinnati*

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## Police Consolidation, Civilianization, and Privatization

**Daniel S. McDevitt**  
**Laurence P. Mulcrone**  
*REM Management*  
*Services, Inc.*

Our economy is in trouble and the chances that it will dramatically improve in the near future seem somewhat remote. Hopefully, the leadership in our country will chart a course toward a brighter economic future. For now, those in leadership positions, particularly in municipalities, have to “weather the storm” and figure out ways to provide the services that the public needs and expects while practicing fiscal responsibility during these tough times. In order to provide the services the public demands, we must be creative. REM will provide an overview of alternative solutions to the economic issues that we are now facing. Included in these solutions are Consolidations, Civilianization, and Privatization of law enforcement services. The viability of these alternatives, as well as the barriers to them will be discussed.

## Police Consolidation

**Tamara Cummings**  
*General Counsel at the*  
*Illinois Fraternal Order*  
*of Police Labor Council*

In Illinois, municipalities are considering “creative” solutions to economic shortfalls, including the consolidation of law enforcement agencies. However, consolidation implicates a variety of complex issues. These issues are numerous and range from employee morale to pension liabilities. As well intended as attempts at consolidation may be, to do so hastily and without careful consideration of the issues and the ramifications of consolidation could have disastrous and unanticipated effects. Further, any such problems would be compounded without a contingency plan which takes into account the possibility of consolidation being unsuccessful or costly. An overview of some of the issues raised will be presented.

## Rural Law Enforcement Assessment Research: Pitfalls, Barriers, Contextual Issues, and Opportunities

**Bill Wakefield**  
*University of Nebraska*  
*at Omaha*

**Scott Sasse**  
*Midland University*

Rural law enforcement performance research is an area for considerable discussion and attention—particularly in the mid-west. It is an area potentially rich in data and intuitively thought to be less cumbersome and complicated than law enforcement performance research in metropolitan areas. However, there are numerous examples in the literature which describe the “pitfalls, barriers, and contextual issues” which researchers face when pursuing this type of investigation. This presentation will address these issues as well as the tremendous data-rich “opportunities” these endeavors can produce. The preliminary findings are based on a current police performance research effort in progress in a Midwestern state.

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## PANEL 22

Friday, September 28, 2012  
1:15pm-2:30pm  
Windy City

*Juvenile Delinquency-*  
*Court Outcomes, Parenting Styles,*  
*Consent Laws*

**CHAIR**  
Joseph Ferrandino  
*Indiana University-Northwest*

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## **Gender, Status Offenders and Juvenile Court Outcomes: Comparisons Involving Race and Other Types of Offenders**

**Michael J. Leiber**  
*University of South  
Florida*

**Sarah Jane Brubaker**  
*Virginia  
Commonwealth  
University*

**Jennifer H. Peck**  
*University of South  
Florida*

The present study examines the individual and joint relationships between gender and race in the treatment of status offenders compared to other types of offenders (e.g. felony person offenders, probation violators) on juvenile court outcomes. Drawing upon concepts from the intersectionality approach and prior research, data from two Mid-Atlantic states are used to examine the extent that gender and race individually and in combination impact intake and adjudication decision-making, and if these effects vary by the type of offender (e.g. status offender, delinquent, probation violation, contempt). The results have a potential to provide greater insights into the contexts of gender and race inequities in decision-making and inform policy strategies to improve equality in the treatment of all offenders in juvenile justice proceedings.

## **Public Opinion on Age of Consent Laws in Wisconsin and California**

**Victoria Simpson Beck**  
*University of Wisconsin  
- Oshkosh*

**Stephanie Boys**  
*Indiana University*

Laws that set an age of consent to engage in sexual behavior are unique in that they are the only laws that can result in a child being both a victim and offender of a crime merely due to age. They are also unique because some states have used these laws in an attempt to reduce teen pregnancy rates. This study was designed to measure and report on public support for the use of age of consent laws (also known as statutory rape laws) to control and punish consensual teenaged sexual behavior, with a focus on Wisconsin and California where the age of sexual consent (18) exceeds the majority of states by two years. Study results indicate that the majority of citizens in these two states do not support the use of the age of consent laws in cases where two same-aged teenagers have engaged in consensual sexual behavior.

## **Model Minority: Relationship between Parenting Style, Culture and Delinquency**

**Andrew Bamidele  
Odubote**  
*Bethel University*

This study examines the relationship between parenting style (using Baumrind's typology) and delinquency among Hmong American youths in Saint Paul, Minnesota. The study is predicated upon the findings in previous research that found that different parenting styles have different developmental outcomes for children from different ethnic groups. While the beneficial effects of democratic parenting style have consistently been demonstrated for European American youths, these effects have not always been found for Africans and Asians (Chao & Aque, 2009; Odubote 2008). Despite the sizable body of research on parenting across various academic disciplines, little is known about the relationship between parenting style and delinquency among Hmong families (Odubote, 2008; Xiong et al, 2008). Hmong immigrants are one of the largest growing immigrant groups in Minnesota. Though the crime rate in the U.S is generally decreasing, the delinquency rate amongst Hmong youths (often referred to as part of the "model immigrant" group) in the Twin Cities has increased over the years. They are disproportionately represented in gang-related violence, such as auto theft, shootings, robberies, assaults, etc. (Minnesota Uniformed Crime Reporting Handbook, 2011). Though this is unsubstantiated, it has been argued that the increase in delinquency among the Hmong youths could be a reflection of the lack of effective parenting style among this immigrant group. This study therefore examines the role of culture in the relationship between parenting style and delinquency among Hmong youths in the Twin cities.

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## PANEL 23

Friday, September 28, 2012  
1:15pm-2:30pm  
St. Claire

### *Gangs*

#### **CHAIR**

Nicky Ali Jackson  
*Purdue University Calumet*

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### **Why Young People Join Gangs: Views of Criminal Justice Students from a Midwestern University of the United States of America**

**Barry S. McCrary**  
**Bonny M. Mhlanga**  
*Western Illinois University*

The attempt to improve gang awareness issues requires the promotion of an investigative perspective for criminal justice practitioners which combines both the provision of a service designed to manage behaviors, as well as learning about the motive for joining a gang. Although there have been some previous studies which have examined factors influencing gang involvement to some degree, none have done so from the investigative perspective of a criminal justice student. These students will someday be employed in the field of law enforcement and juvenile justice, and will inevitably encounter problems relating to gang involvement of one kind or another. Thus, in order to further enhance our knowledge about the motive for joining a gang, this study conducted a survey of criminal justice students within an open invitation presentation to the public about gangs which was located at a mid-western university of the United States, ostensibly to seek their views on reasons why young people join gangs. This paper will discuss the findings of that survey, which should also contribute towards the identification of factors involved in joining gangs and help in formulating treatment modalities.

### **Understanding Islamic Radicalization of American Youth – What We Can Learn from U.S. Street Gangs**

**William Miles**  
**Eichholtz**  
*University of Wisconsin-Platteville*

The purpose of this study is to analyze the possible causes of Islamic radicalization among America's youth. By focusing on sociological factors such as family life and education; as well as psychological factors this study attempts to compare the popularity of gang membership in the 1980's and 1990's to the fashionableness of jihadism among some young individuals in the United States. In order to better understand the reasons for Islamic radicalization in the U.S. attractiveness, recruitment, and retention of gang-members are studied by reviewing current literature and analyzing primary and secondary data on gangs and jihadi terrorists.

### **Evolution of Criminal Gangs: Effects on Society and Stress on Law Enforcement Resources**

**Brian Miller**  
*Hammond Police Department*

Criminal gangs and gang activity have been around for hundreds of years. Criminal gangs in the United States have continually evolved over time and have always had negative effects on society through violence that criminal gangs ascribe to. Recent research shows that gangs and gang membership has exploded over the past ten years in the United States. The violence and crimes associated with criminal gangs have led society to pressure political leaders that in turn pressure the law enforcement system to find quick fix solutions at a time when law enforcement is already stressed due to a slumped economy. This paper explores the negative effects that criminal gangs have on society and the stress placed upon the law enforcement in a suburban community of Chicago.

# Criminal Gang Intelligence Sharing: A Grounded Theory Approach to Conflict in Inter-agency Law Enforcement Communication Dynamics

**Robert D. Cobb Jr.**  
*Hammond Police  
Department*

Embedded in the history and culture of American law enforcement, criminal intelligence was retained by specialized units such as organized crime or narcotics units or by individual investigators. With the terrorist attacks of September, 11, 2001, law enforcement practitioners began making changes regarding the sharing of intelligence with other agencies in an effort to become more aware of criminal activity that affects the safety of American communities, though the change has been slow. This study focuses on conflict in communication dynamics in inter-agency law enforcement intelligence sharing of criminal gang intelligence. The findings of this research suggest that criminal gang intelligence sharing is rooted in how relationship and interaction develop into trust which promotes inter-agency criminal gang intelligence sharing. The research study generated new theory that may contribute to emergent change and improved practices for law enforcement executives, policy makers, officers, and analysts involved in the sharing of criminal gang intelligence in order to combat criminal gang activity to safeguard community.

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## PANEL 24

*Authors Meets Critics*

Friday, September 28, 2012  
1:15pm-2:30pm  
Harbor

**FACILITATOR**  
Christopher E. Powell  
*University of Illinois at  
Chicago*

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## Book Title: *Power, National Security, and Transformational Events*

**Thomas A. Johnson**  
(Author)  
*University of Wisconsin  
– Parkside  
Webster University*

In the first decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, high-risk lending practices on the part of major banks in the United States fostered a climate in which fraud and other white-collar criminal activity flourished. With Wall Street firms selling billions of dollars in securitized delinquency-prone and often fraudulent loans, a near financial collapse resulted in the Great Recession of 2008. Dr. Thomas Johnson analyzes its global impact and the major challenges facing America in the coming years. He also describes and analyzes the emergence of the Internet as a tool for social change, as well as its capability for cyber attacks and cyber terrorism.

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**David Jones**  
*University of Wisconsin  
– Oshkosh*

**Richard Zevitz**  
*Marquette University*

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## PANEL 25

Friday, September 28, 2012  
2:45pm-4:00pm  
Michigan

*Issues in Policing-  
Use of Force, Surviving Violent Incidents,  
Research Collaboration, Preparing Officers  
to Police Diverse Communities*

### CHAIR

Robert Lombardo  
*Loyola University – Chicago*

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### A Secondary Data Analysis of Perceptions of Police Use of Force

**David Skrzypiec**  
**Dedra Tentis**  
*Loras College*

Research shows if the public has a negative perception of police then they will be less likely to cooperate, which will hinder police effectiveness. This presentation is based off a secondary data analysis of different factors that impact perceptions of police use of force. The researcher examined race and attitudes towards law enforcement using data from the General Social Survey. The findings revealed stronger support of officer use of force for citizens who had a trusting relationship with at least one officer. Examining this topic continues to be important because it provides the police with valuable information on how to more effectively interact with the community.

### The Survival Mindset – An Internal Locus of Control

**Nancy Zarse**  
**Luke Mudd**  
*The Chicago School of  
Professional  
Psychology*

Participants will gain awareness of the power of a conscious decision to survive a critical incident, by virtue of maintaining an internal locus of control. During a violent incident, the perpetrator asserts power and control. A survivor pushes back by exerting personal control, and thereby makes a conscious decision to survive. Survivors maintain an awareness of threats and give deliberate thought, in the moment, to minimizing and/or eliminating that threat. Case studies will be incorporated, such as LAPD Stacy Lim and hostage Phil Andrew, to illustrate the concepts. The presentation will explore what is needed to survive and thrive. Survivors trust their instincts and do not second guess their grasp of the danger. Survivors persevere, and do not succumb to the violence or to physical injury. The power of the mind is paramount, even over the body.

### Police-University Research Collaboration: Some Results from Gary, Indiana

**Joseph Ferrandino**  
*Indiana University-  
Northwest*

This presentation discusses the recent research collaboration between the city of Gary Police Department and Indiana University-Northwest in the context of new governance and evidence-based policy perspectives. Furthermore, several results of this collaborative effort are presented, including: an analysis of calls for service, dispatch and response times and offenses reported. The presentation then delves into the issue of organizational change and performance evaluation in the context of third party inclusion into the process, and concludes with a discussion of areas of future research that will develop as this relationship progresses.



## Evaluating the Midwest Police Academy's Ability to Prepare Recruits to Police in a Diverse Multicultural Society

**Michael David  
Schlosser**  
*University of Illinois  
Police Training  
Institute*

This study evaluated the current training and practices implemented at the Midwest Police Academy to prepare recruits to police in racially and ethnically diverse communities. This study employed a critical race theory lens, which considered White privilege, dominant White male ideology, and color-blind racial ideology, when examining the training and practices at the academy. This study examined the training, and investigated the racial beliefs and attitudes of recruits entering and exiting the academy as well as the racial beliefs and attitudes of instructors and administrators. This study applied mixed methods approach, collecting data via interviews, observations, and written documentation. Participants also completed the Color Blind Racial Attitudes Scale (CoBRAS) (Neville, Lilly, Lee, Duran, & Brown, 2000) to measure racial attitudes. It was found that there were no significant changes in racial attitudes and beliefs of recruits. Recommendations included: (a) make racial and ethnic diversity training part of the mission statement and vision of MPA; (b) provide racial and ethnic diversity training for instructors and administrators; (c) integrate racial and ethnic diversity training throughout the curriculum, including within the scenario-based training; (d) find ways to create more class participation for racial and ethnic diversity related topics; (e) implement a course on the historical context of policing which includes police-minority relations; (f) include critical race theory and color-blind racial ideology in the curriculum which should include counter-storytelling; (g) recruit more racial and ethnic minority instructors and role players; and (h) involve the community in the training.

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### PANEL 26

Friday, September 28, 2012  
2:45pm-4:00pm  
Windy City

*Physician-Assisted Suicide,  
Animal Cruelty*

**CHAIR**  
Jason D. Spraitz  
*University of Wisconsin – Eau  
Claire*

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### Physician-Assisted Suicide: Just or Wrong

**Paula Alcaraz**  
*Aurora University*

Physician-assisted suicide (PAS) has not been as publicized since the start of incidents in the early 1990s. It is not only a healthcare issue but also a criminal justice problem. The purpose of this paper is to discover the legalities and the different opinions of aiding in suicide and to explore research data on doctors and laws that are associated with assisted suicide. The convictions and beliefs of doctors are still difficult to decipher and the progression of PAS needs additional academic attention.

## **“Don’t Be Cruel”: The Connection Between Animal Cruelty and Human Violence**

**Rhonda K. DeLong**  
*Kalamazoo Valley  
Community College  
Animal Rescue Project*

Criminologists, Behavioral Analysts, and sociological researchers have long acknowledged the link between animal cruelty and human violence. Organizations such as the ASPCA, Humane Society, and animal rights groups have also studied the sometimes deadly link that exists when those who abuse animals also extend their violence towards humans. Robert Ressler, John Douglas and Ray Hazelwood identified animal cruelty as an important component of the “Homicidal Triad” in their study of human predators. The lack of respect for life, a desire to engage in deliberate torture for pleasure, and the need to escalate the violence, are part of the abuser’s behavior pattern. This paper will examine the incidence of animal cruelty in American society; specific acts of abuse directed at animals and discuss why those who engage in this type of behavior may move into violence against humans. Travis Hirschi’s Social Bond Theory is used as a foundation for understanding how to prevent these acts of cruelty and violence, especially among children and teenagers. The insulating effects of “involvement, commitment, attachment, and belief” may serve to protect vulnerable children who themselves have been targets of abuse as well as protect animals who live within these households.

## **Animal Abandonment on the College Campus**

**Jessie L. Krienert**  
**Jeffrey A. Walsh**  
*Illinois State University*

Animal abuse and cruelty are growing societal concerns with established empirical links to human violence. Animal abandonment is a form of animal cruelty that has increases in both frequency and prevalence in part due to a slumping economy. Campuses across the U.S. are notorious for cyclical incidents of animal abandonment, frequently occurring at semester breaks when students vacate campuses and local communities. Students acquire pets while living away from home without thoroughly considering the level of responsibility and monetary investment pets require. The current study examines animal abandonment at a large Midwestern University. Data were collected using an anonymous campus-wide survey consisting of closed and open ended questions designed to establish a better understanding of animal abandonment prevalence, motivation, and potential alternatives. The results of this study highlight the scope and scale of the problem, and are intended to facilitate campus-wide awareness and responsible pet ownership.

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## **PANEL 27**

Friday, September 28, 2012  
2:45pm-4:00pm  
St. Claire

### *Correctional Management Strategies and Problems*

**CHAIR**  
Michael J. Leiber  
*University of South Florida*

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## **Management Strategies for Supervising Generation X'ers and the Millennial Generation in a Correctional Setting**

**Catherine L.  
Linaweaver** (Warden)  
*Metropolitan  
Correctional Center -  
Chicago*

As the Baby Boomers retire in large numbers, new management strategies are needed to successfully transition and “Pass the Keys.” During this transition between generations, it is imperative the remaining Baby Boomers understand why they must manage these new staff differently. In this session, we will first discuss the “why,” and then introduce several strategies for building a high performance team of America's next generation.

## The Association of Occupational Stressors with Different Forms of Organizational Commitment among Correctional Staff

**Eric G. Lambert**  
*Wayne State University*

**Thomas Kelley**  
*Wayne State University*

**Nancy L. Hogan**  
*Ferris State University*

Committed staff are arguably an absolute necessity for the success of correctional facilities. A growing body of literature has examined how different aspects of the work environment relate to organizational commitment; however, organizational commitment can be operationalized as continuance, moral, or affective. Work environment variables may impact the various forms of commitment differently. Using survey data from 272 staff from a Midwestern maximum-security state prison, this study examined the association between the occupational stressors of perceived dangerousness of the job, role conflict, role ambiguity, repetitiveness, and work on family conflict with the three forms of organizational commitment. The effects of the occupational stressors varied for each form of organizational commitment. Specifically, work on family conflict had a significant positive association with continuance commitment. Role conflict and repetitiveness had negative associations with moral commitment. Finally, all five stressors had significant negative associations with affective commitment.

## Interpersonal relationships among inmates and prison violence

**Timbre Wulf-Ludden**  
*University of Nebraska-Omaha*

The present study explored the benefits of having a friend (i.e., an inmate who helped make another inmate a better person) in prison for males and females. In addition I examined: gender differences in terms of the frequency with which male and female inmates reported having violent physical encounters in prison, gender differences in inmates' reasons for fighting physically, and gender differences between inmates who reported having a close friend and their likelihood of engaging in prison violence. Incarcerated men and women provided similar descriptions of quality friendship; however, men fought more frequently and for different reasons than women did.

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## PANEL 28

Friday, September 28, 2012  
2:45pm-4:00pm  
Harbor

*Issues in Terrorism-  
Human Trafficking, Lone Terrorists,  
U.S.-Mexico Border Threats, Homeland  
Security and Community Policing*

**CHAIR**  
Kelly L. Brown  
*Indiana University Kokomo*

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## Human Trafficking: A Worldwide Dilemma

**Carolina Hernandez  
Nicky Ali Jackson**  
*Purdue University  
Calumet*

Human trafficking, a form of slavery, is a domestic and international problem. Slavery, in any form, is unacceptable. The two most common areas of human trafficking involve the sex industry and labor force market. Throughout our world, traffickers target men, women, and children. While anyone can fall victim to trafficking, there are certain populations that are at greater risk than others. For example, minors, foreigners, and the underprivileged are selected due to their vulnerable status. The exploitation of victims is for the sole purpose of monetary gain. The purpose of the paper is to explore victim and offender demographics. This paper will also address a variety of myths associated with trafficking. In addition, domestic and international human trafficking laws will be explored. Inconsistent, inappropriate, and absent laws enable traffickers to continue to exploit humans. For this reason, it is imperative to address strengths and flaws in trafficking laws. In sum, this paper will define human trafficking, examine domestic and international laws, explore victim and offender characteristics, and provide prevention strategies.

## **The Lone Wolf Terrorist – Categories and Risk Assessment of the New Wave of Terrorists**

**Sabina L. Burton**  
*University of Wisconsin  
- Platteville*

In recent years we have seen an increase in “Lone Wolf” jihadi attacks in the United States and around the world. An analysis of this type of terrorist has revealed that we are dealing with a hybrid jihadi terrorist, who is self-radicalized, self-taught, indoctrinated over the Internet and prone to have a maladapted personality. Based primarily on investigative reports, news-articles and other secondary data on homegrown terrorists this study will discuss various categories of lone wolf terrorists and their prevalence in the United States. Close attention will be paid to the psychological mechanisms that cause certain individual to turn to terrorism as a means of articulating their grievances, many of which are not even self-experienced but “suffered” by proxy. Finally, a recommendation will be made to simplify the categorization of lone wolves into fewer sub-groups to prevent unnecessary confusion and enhance prevention efforts.

## **The Threat from Below: How Hezbollah, Al-Qaeda, and other networks are penetrating the United States through the U.S. – Mexico Border**

**Ronald Jacobus III**  
*University of  
Wisconsin-Platteville*

In response to the events of September 11, 2001, the United States Government began to focus on improving security measures within the United States. These measures among other things included the formation of a new federal agency, the Department of Homeland security. One of the main focal points in the effort to improve overall security was boarder security, emphasizing to mitigate the threat of terrorist penetration through the United States – Mexico border. However, more than a decade after 9/11 the threat of infiltration along the American southern border still exists. This paper outlines known terrorist activity along the United States – Mexican border, showing how organizations like Hezbollah, Al-Qaeda, and other networks are using the boarder to penetrating the United States allowing them the possibility to further operate within the borders of the United States.

## **The Intersection of Community Policing and Homeland Security Policing**

**Melissa Haynes**  
*Southern Illinois  
University Carbondale*

Following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2011, local police have been asked to take unprecedented roles as both first-responders in the event of an incident, and as the first lines of defense for prevention. Some scholars have argued that policing has entered a fourth era (the homeland security era) as policing has shifted away from the paradigm of community policing. Using data from the Law Enforcement Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) survey, this paper examines whether there has been a true paradigm shift from community policing to homeland security policing. The results indicate that even though these forms of policing may have inherently different functions and outcomes, in practice, agencies that are adopting homeland security practices are doing so while augmenting their community policing activities.

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### **PANEL 29**

*Potpourri-  
Various Topics*

Saturday, September 29, 2012  
9:00am-10:15am  
Michigan

**CHAIR**  
George Burruss  
*Southern Illinois University,  
Carbondale*

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## **Integrating Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) with Criminal Justice Practices: An Aid to Correctional Education at the Osborne Association**

**Kimora**

*John Jay College of  
Criminal Justice*

Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) is a 12 to 16-step cognitive skills program where offenders participate in a group setting and focus on thinking errors. According to Kathy Burnett, Vice President of Clinical Services for Correctional Counseling, Inc. (CCI), "It is a systematic, cognitive-behavioral, step-by-step treatment strategy designed to enhance self-image, promote growth of a positive, productive identity, and facilitate the development of higher stages of moral reasoning. All of these goals are ultimately demonstrated by more appropriate behavior on the part of the program participants. Consistent research outcomes from a host of MRT implementations shows that MRT participants have significantly lower levels of re-arrest and re-incarcerations in comparison to appropriate controls. These results have been confirmed even in participants who have been released from the program for a full ten years." MRT is widely recognized as an "Evidence-Based Practice" as well as a "Best Practice" by numerous official governmental agencies and treatment authorities. The term "moral Reconciliation" was chosen for this system because the underlying goal was to change conscious decision-making to higher levels of moral reasoning. The Osborne Association, a prevention and treatment program for those who have been involved in the criminal justice system in New York City and surrounding areas, incorporates the MRT program in its Green Career Center and its Dutchess County Reentry Program. Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) has been a major contributor to the success of the programming at the Osborne Association.

## **Corporate Crime**

**John Navarro**

*Illinois State University*

Edwin Sutherland is credited for the first definition of white-collar crime, which he defined "as a crime committed by a person of respectability and high social status in the course of his occupation" (Sutherland, 1949: 9). The Industrial Revolution experienced dominating corporations that eventually required regulatory agencies to become established to prevent exploitation. The 1970s and 1980s experienced another creation of agencies due to social movements. As time went on, knowledge of corporate crime evolved and expanded. Well-known incidents of corporate crime came into light along with a fuller understanding of the etiology with hopes of a wider awareness of corporate crime.

## **Perceptions and Attitudes of Substance Abuse Among College Students**

**Lisa Brickner**

*Tiffin University*

The use of alcohol and illicit substances are pervasive in the American culture. Studies suggest that college aged students are more likely than the general population to experiment with substances. The research herein investigates whether there is a correlation to gender, area of study, to knowledge of substance abuse and attitudes towards substance abuse. This paper explores certain attitudes towards substance abuse related to the independent variables, which are considered between the subjects tested. The research will conduct a 2x2x2 factorial design, using 120 subjects from a college in Northwest Ohio. A knowledge test will be given and scored to test the subjects' knowledge on substance abuse. The subjects will be given a multiple choice questionnaire, receiving 1 point for each correct answer. An attitude scale will be given to rate the subjects' perception and acceptance of substance abuse. The subjects will answer a questionnaire using a 5 point Likert-Scale reporting their attitudes on substance abuse. A split median will be run to test for reliability. It is hypothesized that the higher a subject scores on the knowledge test the more favorable they would be towards accepting substance use among peers.

## **Applying Broken Windows Theory to Carbondale Communities**

**Karla Keller Avelar**

*Southern Illinois  
University - Carbondale*

The goal of this project was to test the Broken Windows Theory in communities of Carbondale, Illinois. The communities selected for this study showed signs of physical and social disorder and had incidents of crime in the three months prior to the experiment. This study examined how perceptions of crime, fear of crime, and willingness to remove trash/debris changed over a five month period when subjects were exposed to student volunteers removing signs of disorder. This study used a pre-test/post-test survey design and systematic observation of disorder to collect original data. Statistical significance was partially established due to the small sample size of this study (n=153), however, data trends are consistent with Broken Windows Theory.

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## PANEL 30

Saturday, September 29, 2012  
9:00am-10:15am  
Windy City

### *Domestic Violence & Treatment Programs*

#### **CHAIR**

Carolyn Field, Ph.D.  
*Edgewood College*

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### **Cycles of Violence: Integrating Research Beyond the Duluth Model**

**Wendelin Hume**  
**Sherina Hume**  
*University of North  
Dakota*

Most Criminal Justice practitioners are aware of the domestic violence - Cycle of Violence which might be explained with the well-known Power and Control model but there are numerous other Cycles of Violence as well. For instance, there are cycles within violent relationships, there are cycles within violent adolescent romantic relationships and there may even be cycles with exposure to violence and the later perpetration of violence. Researchers and practitioners must develop a broader perspective as it relates to a variety of cycles of violence if appropriate services are going to be developed and we wish to protect more individuals from future victimization. Our presentation will discuss several different cycles of violence and offer suggestions for improvement of our system based prevention and treatment efforts.

### **Domestic Violence Courts: Moving Beyond a Retributory Model**

**Chad Wiedlebacher**  
*University of the Rockies*

There has been considerable attention in recent years toward evidence-based correctional strategies. Research has directed efforts on promoting the principles of effective intervention in reducing recidivism. Risk, need and responsivity are considered paramount in identifying and rehabilitating criminal offenders. However, these principles have not been studied, nor implemented, within domestic violence courts. There has been no known study that has examined the use of effective intervention strategies with domestic violence courts. The predominate theme among domestic violence courts adheres to punitive sanctioning and accountability. Nonetheless, research has confirmed that punishment increases the likelihood for criminality to occur. The current paper emphasizes an agenda toward addressing domestic violence as a proportioned penological approach within specialty courts.

### **Assessing Key Factors in the Combined Use of Community Corrections and Treatment Programs: A Look at an Innovative Approach in the Midwest Region**

**Monica Solinas-Saunders**  
*Indiana University  
Northwest*

This presentation focuses on the use of intermediate sanctions and treatment programs for domestic violence offenders. By using longitudinal data from a Batterer Intervention Program in the Midwest, I discuss key factors that might contribute to improve the effectiveness of domestic violent offenders' treatment. The actual lack of knowledge on the effectiveness of the combined use of community corrections (punishment) and treatment programs (rehabilitation) is detrimental to our advancement in social control strategies because it contributes to validate the assumption that offenders tend to be unresponsive to rehabilitation and should be separated from the rest of society. In an era in which the cost of social control is constantly under scrutiny, finding successful alternatives to incarceration becomes a priority in both academia and the Public Administration. This presentation discusses a promising alternative to the traditional forms of punishment and treatment employed thus far in our Criminal Justice System.

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## PANEL 31

Saturday, September 29, 2012  
9:00am-10:15am  
St. Claire

### *Sex Offender Registry- Effectiveness of Megan's Law*

#### **CHAIR**

Victoria Simpson Beck  
*University of Wisconsin –  
Oshkosh*

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## **Sex Offender Civil Commitment in Wisconsin: Prosecutor and Defense Perspectives**

**Randall Beger**  
*University of Wisconsin –  
Eau Claire*

This presentation examines how lawyers in Wisconsin view the state's sex offender civil commitment law (Chapter 980). Sex offender civil commitment statutes, now approved in 20 states, are controversial because they authorize indefinite secure custody for sex offenders who have completed their prison terms but are alleged to suffer from a mental abnormality that makes their engagement in repeat sexual violence more likely. In this exploratory study, state prosecutors and defense attorneys who specialize in sex offender commitment litigation were surveyed. Topics of interest included case preparation challenges associated with the categorization of commitment proceedings as civil rather than criminal, confidence in sex offender risk assessments based on actuarial instruments, and whether existing rules governing the state's sex offender civil commitment process ensure an even playing field for all parties. Data on these topics, and others, were gathered via a self-administered online survey incorporating Likert-scale and open-ended questions. Preliminary findings indicate moderate agreement between prosecutors and defense attorneys on obstacles and challenges to becoming litigation ready, but widely different opinions on most other topics.

## **Collateral Consequences of Registry Laws: A Preliminary Analysis of the Effects of SORN Laws on Wisconsin Registrants**

**Jason D. Spraitz**  
*University of Wisconsin –  
Eau Claire*

A limited number of studies (Tewksbury 2004, 2005; Tewksbury & Lees, 2006, 2007) have examined the collateral consequences of sex offense registries and notification laws. This study seeks to add to that research by analyzing sex offenders' views of registries as well as their perceptions of the treatment that they must endure from family, friends, employers, and criminal justice system personnel as a result of their registration status. A mail survey that was developed by Tewksbury (2005), and amended with permission by the research team, was distributed to a random sample of 1,224 registered sex offenders from the ten most populous cities in Wisconsin during the summer of 2012. Preliminary results and directions for continued research will be discussed.

**James H. Bowers, Jr.**  
*Saginaw Valley State  
University*

**Kendra Bowen**  
*Tarleton State University*

**Erika Frenzel**  
**Shannon Phaneuf**  
*Indiana University of  
Pennsylvania*

## The Effectiveness of Megan's Law in Pennsylvania

**Shelly Clevenger**  
*Illinois State University*

The effectiveness of Megan's Law (i.e. a decrease in targeted crimes) in Pennsylvania was assessed in this study using yearly and monthly Pennsylvania Uniform Crime Report data from 1974-2010. The original version of Megan's Law which created a registration and notification requirement and the subsequent revision to include a public online registry were examined. The outcome variables included rape, murder of an individual 14 and under, and sex offenses. Nonequivalent dependent variables included murder; murder of an individual 15 and over; al aggravated assault and robbery. Results of the study will be presented as well as a discussion as to what these results indicate for the effectiveness of the registries of other states.

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## PANEL 32

Saturday, September 29, 2012  
9:00am-10:15am  
Harbor

*Issues in Policing-  
Predicting Shootings,  
Ethics & Corruption,  
Public Perception of CCTV*

**CHAIR**  
Olga Semukhina  
*Marquette University*

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## Predicting Shootings Using 911 Calls for Service: A Preliminary Examination

**Sema Taheri**  
**Michelle Mioduszewski**  
*Loyola University Chicago*

The purpose of the following study was to analyze the predictability of shootings using types of 911 calls. Using types of service calls anecdotally related to shootings, the investigation examined which, if any, would predict a shooting within two weeks of the call. A binomial logistic regression revealed a significant relationship ( $p < .001$ ) between types of call between person with a gun and selling narcotics calls. Using social disorganization theories, the study suggests that 911 calls may indicate when a shooting would happen and encourages continued research in the area.

## Ethical Defensibility: Putting Police Ethics on Trial

**Thomas J. Martinelli**  
*Michigan State University*  
*Intelligence Toolbox*  
*Training Program*

This paper addresses the need for law enforcement agencies to revisit the finer nuances in police ethics training curriculums, focusing more on reducing or minimizing the liability issues associated with unethical police decision-making, for both rank and file. Every contact with a citizen, every middle management decision and every labor related issue a chief must make, has both legal and ethical ramifications that could be costly if not carefully evaluated. Ethical Defensibility is a concept that brings police ethical issues to the forefront of in-service training circles by focusing on discussions of ethical systems, as applied to unique law enforcement scenarios, and contemplating the differing values at issue that best suit the needs of the individual officers, the agency and the profession. Many times, in lawsuits and labor law hearings, it becomes evident that the defendant officers lost focus of their moral compass, lost faith in their administrators or had become cynical toward the criminal court system. Annual, in-service Ethical Defensibility training provides a template of defense for all law enforcement officers when implemented as a de facto standard throughout the profession.



## Fighting Police Corruption in Russia

**Vladimir Sergevnik**  
*Western Illinois University*

Corruption plagues many countries throughout the world and has become perhaps the major challenge to the deepening of democracy. Since the mid-1990s, growing scholarly and political attention to the problem of corruption has placed corruption high atop in the law enforcement agencies of Russian Federation. Never before has this once esoteric topic enjoyed so much attention. And yet, despite the numerous studies, political efforts and reformist initiatives, progress in battling corruption has been dreadfully slow. Today, after well-advertised Police Reform of 2011<sup>th</sup> the new democracy of Russia struggles to manage corruption's pernicious impact on police agencies. Beyond the historical account and perspective, Russia struggles today with distinct patterns of corruption that seem to plague every branch of law enforcement community. With the growing role of money in shaping political representation, the media, and public policies, and growing disillusionment among an increasingly disaffected and powerless population, Russia also presents a model from which developing democracies should draw important lessons. Russian police struggles with the corrupting effects of organized crime, the holdover of authoritarian practices, and a weak rule of law. Russia also faces growing public resentment of politics-as-usual and the challenges of incorporating a more active civil society. The purpose of the presentation is to analyze the first steps of police reform and its impact on controlling corruption. As a short-standing democracy the Russian Federation draws only few years of experience in dealing with various forms of corruption. Russian police experiences and struggles to develop and implement major administrative reforms to deal with bureaucratic corruption, legislation and institutions to build professional law enforcement agencies and combat corruption at all levels.

## Public Perceptions of CCTV in Two High Crime Areas in Chicago

**Keith Atterberry**  
*Roosevelt University*

There is a lack of knowledge regarding public attitudes and perceptions of closed-circuit television surveillance (CCTV) in Chicago. Currently, more than 8,000 CCTV surveillance cameras, including police, transit, and public school cameras, are in operation in Chicago (LaVigne, Lowry, Markman, & Dwyer, 2011). The proliferation of CCTV surveillance in Chicago raises concerns about public attitudes and perceptions about privacy, civil liberties, camera operator/monitor abuse and racial profiling. Previous research on public attitudes regarding CCTV have resulted in mixed findings, with a measure of public support being tempered by worries about ineffectiveness and profiling of minorities and Black men (Ditton, 2000; Gill, Bryan, & Allen, 2007; Phillips, 1999). Despite these findings, no studies have been conducted in Chicago to investigate these concerns. To fill this gap, this study seeks to conduct in-depth interviews of residents of two high crime areas of Chicago.

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## PANEL 33

*Issues in Prisons-  
Tattoos, & Misconduct  
(Forensic Science and Sentencing)*

Saturday, September 29, 2012  
10:30am-11:45am  
Michigan

**CHAIR**  
Monica Solinas-Saunders  
*Indiana University Northwest*

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## The Tattooed Inmate and Recidivism

**Kevin Waters**  
*Northern Michigan  
University*

The relationship between inmates with and without tattoos upon recidivism has been neglected in criminological research. Only one published study has directly examined the relationship between inmate tattoos and recidivism; finding support for the relationship (Putnins, 2002). The purpose of this study is to provide a rigorous empirical assessment of the consequences of inmate tattoos on the likelihood of recidivism among a cohort of released offenders. The study examines 79,749 inmates released from Florida prisons and tracks them for three years to assess the impact of tattoos on recidivism. Findings reveal that inmates with tattoos, particularly numerous and highly visible ones, are more likely to be reconvicted during the follow-up period. Moreover, findings indicate that there are two distinct inmate profiles namely the younger novice to the correctional system and the older, longer-term prisoner that are distinguishable by the number of tattoos possessed that increase the odds of recidivism.

## An Exploration of Prison Misconduct Outcomes

**Michael Harrington**  
*Northern Michigan  
University*

Research examining prison adjustment has most commonly used the prison misconduct report as the indicator of how individuals have adapted to their environment. The research here examines the outcomes of prison misconduct charges comparing segregated and non-segregated inmates. The results of this research may lead to an alternative understanding of prison misconduct.

## Biological Versus Non-Biological Evidence: Can Forensic Evidence Predict Sentence Type?

**Brooke E. Mathna**  
*Indiana University of  
Pennsylvania*

**Philip M. Stinson**  
*Bowling Green State  
University*

The most important evidence in a criminal investigation links an offender to the victim and/or crime. Prior research analyzing forensic evidence and its influence on conviction and sentencing is limited and offers mixed results. Previous findings show that forensic evidence may significantly impact case outcomes, and certain types of evidence may be more crucial in sentencing decisions. However, other results display no significant association between forensic evidence and criminal verdicts. The current investigation utilizes secondary data analysis of forensic evidence compiled from five cities; the data set was designed to determine the impact of forensic evidence on criminal justice case processing. This study utilizes regression analysis to examine both "biological forensic evidence" (i.e., physiological materials – blood, semen, saliva, hair, urine) and "other forensic evidence" (e.g., firearms, drugs/alcohol, fibers, glass, soil) in relation to type of sentence received after conviction (i.e., prison or jail/probation).

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### PANEL 34

Saturday, September 29, 2012  
10:30am-11:45am  
Windy City

*Issues in Policing-  
Relevancy of Exclusionary Rule,  
CPD Response to 2012 NATO Summit,  
Suburban Heroin, Police Pursuit Training*

**CHAIR**  
Kimora  
*John Jay College of Criminal  
Justice*

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## **Is the Exclusionary Rule Irrelevant? How the Knock-and-Announce Rule's Erosion could change the Fourth Amendment**

**Jared Knight**  
**K.M. Waggoner**  
*Iowa State University*

Grounded in the Constitution, the knock-and-announce rule has protected both suspects and police against unreasonable and irrational behavior associated with sudden, unexpected entries. Recent Supreme Court rulings, however, have eroded the knock-and-announce rule to irrelevancy. This paper examines how the Court moved from upholding the knock-and-announce rule in *Miller v. United States* to overturning it in *Hudson v. Michigan* and how recent case law has positioned the exclusionary rule itself to be eliminated.

## **Ordering Disorder: The Chicago Police Department's Response to the May 2012 NATO Summit and the Evolution of Protest Policing**

**Todd Lough**  
*Western Illinois University*

**Jason Santiago**  
*Benedictine University*

Local police have traditionally assumed the primary role of protecting the rights of citizens to protest publicly, while simultaneously attempting to prevent political protests from unduly interfering with the lives of the citizens not engaged in demonstration. The recent increase in protests in the United States in reaction to economic and political unease has proven a challenge to many American municipal police departments. This case study examines the tactics employed by the Chicago Police Department in response to protests surrounding the May 2012 NATO Summit. Our findings suggest strategies and tactics utilized by the CPD during that event demonstrate a significant evolution in protest policing, toward a more tolerant form of protest response rather than the extreme "command and control" model created by the New York Police Department and adopted by many municipal police agencies in the wake of the 1999 Seattle WTO protests.

## **Suburban Heroin: Missed Opportunities**

**Brandon R. Kooi**  
*Aurora University*

Heroin use amongst suburban teens has been labeled an epidemic according to recent media accounts. Hospital discharges for heroin amongst Chicago residents ages 20 to 24 declined over the past decade yet we find dramatic increases in heroin hospitalization throughout the suburbs. Data gathered from the Illinois Consortium on Drug Policy called the Chicago metropolitan region one of the worst in the nation for heroin problems. County coroners continue to report increases in heroin deaths. This paper will explore the reasons for the rise in suburban heroin use and suggest some analytical strategies as well as responses for this growing problem.

## **An Evidence Based Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Continuous in-service Police Pursuit Training in Minnesota**

**David Seyfried**  
*University of Minnesota,  
Crookston*

**Michael E. Meyer**  
*University of North Dakota*

High speed pursuit by the police has been a controversial issue for some time due to high profile incidents resulting in death, often to innocent third parties. In the State of Minnesota the controversy resulted in a statewide mandate for continuous in-service pursuit training for all licensed peace officers in the state for over a decade. The purpose of this study was to conduct an evidence based program evaluation of the effectiveness of this law using data from six years of police pursuits in Minnesota obtained from the Minnesota Department of Public Safety. Based on data from over 6,000 pursuits the effectiveness of continuous in-service training in pursuits for police officers is evaluated by examining the differences before and after full implementation of the training policy in the total number of pursuits, the number of pursuits ending in a collision and the number of pursuits terminated by officer discretion. Reasons for initiating pursuits and for termination of pursuits are also explored as well as changes in pursuit outcomes in regard to property damage, personal injury and death due to accidents in the course of pursuits.

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## PANEL 35

Saturday, September 29, 2012  
10:30am-11:45am  
St. Claire

### *Future of Homeland Security Education- Increases in Cyber-Crime*

#### **CHAIR**

Melissa W. Burek  
*Bowling Green State University*

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### **Assessing the Educational Needs of Homeland Security and Emergency Management Personnel**

**Kelly L. Brown**  
*Indiana University Kokomo*

Homeland security and emergency management are rapidly growing fields and many leaders of organizations, companies, and communities that previously thought little about the emergency management needs of their jurisdictions now find themselves looking for ways to prepare, respond, and recover from potential manmade and natural disasters. Government organizations and universities across the country have responded to these trends and offer a variety of courses, workshops, and academic programs to those working in homeland security and emergency management. The State of Indiana's Department of Homeland Security's Higher Education Advisory Board sought to assess the educational needs of those working in emergency management. This research is the result of that educational assessment. Findings and recommendations are presented.

### **Developing Interdisciplinary Studies: Educating Practitioners in Criminal Justice Homeland Security, Forensic Science, and Force Protection**

**Aaron J. Westrick**  
*Lake Superior State  
University  
Ballistic Armor Research  
Group, LLC*

The government has set aside grants and future earmarks with millions of dollars to fund training and academic programs focused on veterans. These programs coupled with the "GI Bill" benefits available to veterans have created a demand for contemporary and futuristic education, into markets that have remained consistent or grown over time. The opportunity to educate students for jobs within the public and private sectors are stressing the creation of interdisciplinary education programs built around social and physical sciences that concentrate on an understanding of criminal behavior (terrorist), forensic science, and force protection principles. These principles of applied knowledge reach across the academics of the sciences particularly criminal justice, chemistry, biology, physics, computer science, marketing, and engineering. Development of a certificate program in Force Protection reaches across academic disciplines and barriers to educate college students for jobs through interdisciplinary study. Developing Force Protection programs a model.

Force Protection- term used by the US military and law enforcement to describe preventive measures taken to mitigate hostile actions in combat and the development of weapons and armor/ protection.

### **Cyber-Crime 2012: The Hacker-Community**

**Sabina L. Burton**  
*University of Wisconsin -  
Platteville*

Once the gremlins of the Internet, hackers have evolved into sophisticated criminals who are running a multi-billion dollar "business." While cyber-crimes increased by 4000 percent in 2011 and security breaches often remain undetected for months, many institutions and businesses have remained ignorant of this enormous threat or incompetent to deal with it. Some of the criminals operate alone and many are organized into crime syndicates. To better counter cybercrime and cyber-terrorism investigators must *learn* who the online law breakers are, where they are operating from, what their capabilities are and how they are organized. Analyzing qualitative data this study will give an insight into the hacking community and a current threat analysis and address promising programs to thwart the cyber-threat.

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## PANEL 36

Saturday, September 29, 2012  
10:30am-11:45am  
Harbor

### *Sentencing Biases- Examining Race & Gender*

#### **CHAIR**

Eric G. Lambert  
*Wayne State University*

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### **An Examination of Gender Bias in the Detention of Status Offenders**

**Tana McCoy**  
*Roosevelt University*

**Patti Ross Salinas**  
*Missouri State University,  
Springfield*

**Lance Hignite**  
*Nevada State College*

Research on girls in the juvenile justice system has long reported a gender bias whereby females are treated more harshly than their male counterparts particularly in status offenses. Critics assert the paternalistic system functions to protect the sexual capital of girls in situations generally overlooked when involving boys. In the present research, logistic regression was used to test five hypotheses concerning gender bias in the decision to detain status offenders (N 1,720), in a Southwestern state. The study examined the main effects of gender and also how gender interacts with race/ethnicity, referral source, and family status. The findings provide mixed support gender bias in the decision to detain male and female status offenders.

### **How Structural Factors Influence Gender Disparities in Sentencing: A Multilevel Analysis**

**Tina L. Freiburger**  
*University of Wisconsin -  
Milwaukee*

**Carly M. Hilinski-Rosick**  
*Grand Valley State  
University*

Prior research on sentencing decisions has consistently shown that gender impacts a defendant's likelihood of conviction and length of sentence. Defendants who are female are not only less likely to be incarcerated, but also are sentenced to shorter terms when incarcerated than their male counterparts. The current study further explores the effect of gender on sentencing by examining how community structural factors affect the sentences of male and female defendants.

### **Minority Status of the Offender and its Influence on Perceptions of Appropriate Criminal Sentencing: The case against "racial lumping" in criminal justice research**

**Kent Bausman**  
**Peter J. Green**  
*Maryville University – Saint  
Louis*

Criminal justice research exploring the role of minority status in shaping reactions to and the handling of criminal offenders have frequently lumped Blacks and Hispanics together assuming any possible effects are roughly equivalent across the two groups. This phenomenon has been referred to as "racial lumping." Our study adds to a growing literature seeking to disentangle the effects of race and ethnic status on perceptions toward criminality. We created a series of crime vignettes for Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics and analyzed how respondents varied in their assignment of criminal sentences across the three groups. Interestingly, for the crimes explored (Robbery and Rape), our Hispanic offender vignettes were consistently assigned the most severe of sentences by study respondents regardless of crime seriousness. The authors present arguments that these findings are conditioned by the current political climate surrounding immigration and the ascent of Hispanics as the largest minority in the U.S.

**Thank you for attending and participating in this year's Midwestern Criminal Justice Association annual meeting. See you next year September 26-28, 2013 at the Inn of Chicago. For future updates and information, continue to visit [www.mcja.org](http://www.mcja.org).**



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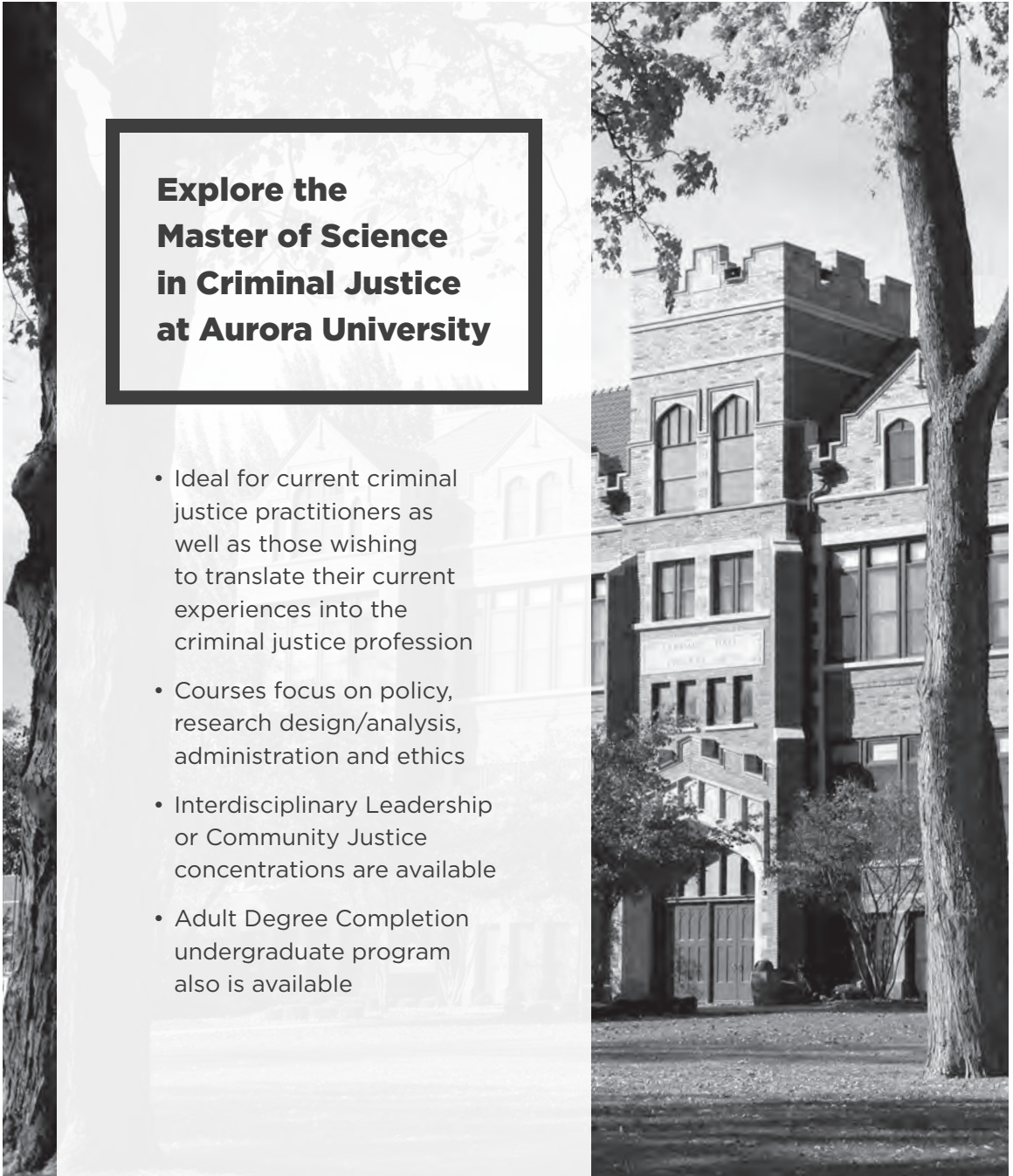


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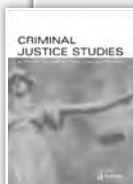
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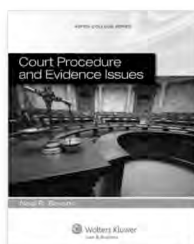
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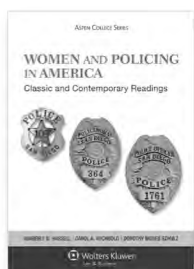
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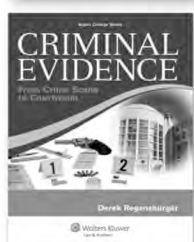
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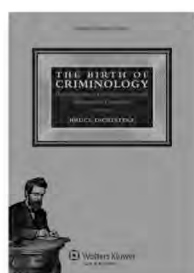
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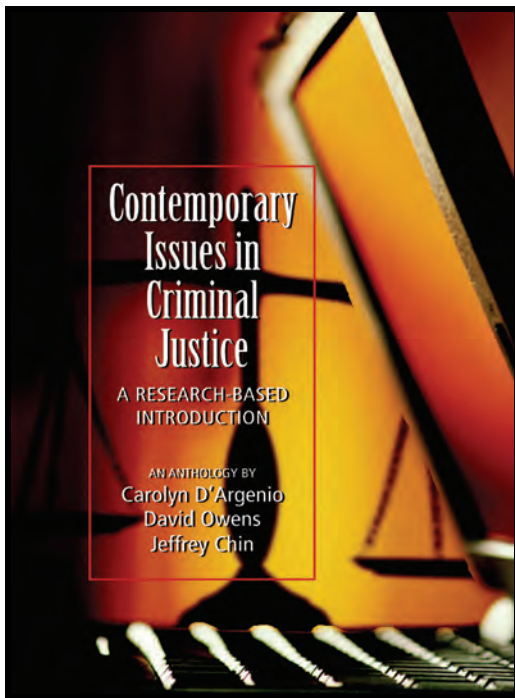
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**Michael J. Lynch** (State University of New York at Albany) Radical criminology, Environmental and Corporate crime, Green criminology, Racial bias in criminal justice processes

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**Wilson R. Palacios** (University of Miami) Adult hidden populations, Qualitative research methods and analysis, Social epidemiology of drug use/abuse

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**For more information contact:**

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Further information about the School and its programs is available on our website [www.iun.edu/~spearw](http://www.iun.edu/~spearw) . Inquiries may be directed to the School at 219-980-6695 or by email at [szinner@iun.edu](mailto:szinner@iun.edu). Applicants shall provide: a letter of application, curriculum vitae, a list of three (3) references with contact information, a statement describing their teaching philosophy, and a statement summarizing their research interests. Application materials should be submitted electronically to Susan Zinner, J.D., SPEA Search Committee Chair at [szinner@iun.edu](mailto:szinner@iun.edu).

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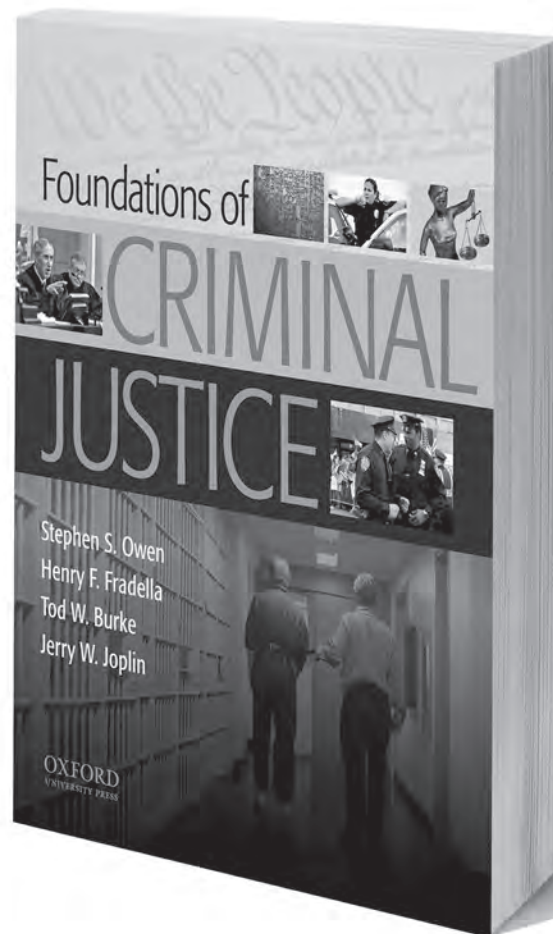
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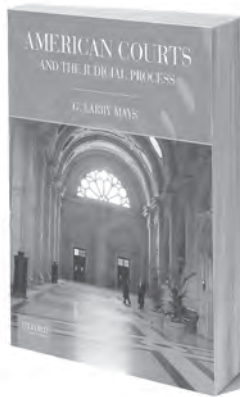
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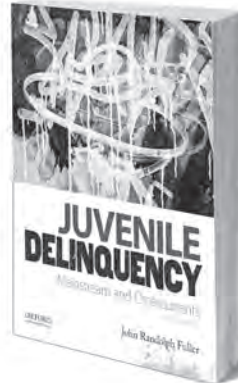
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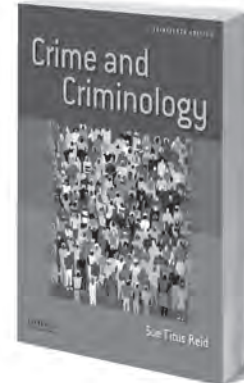
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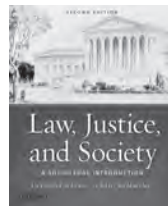
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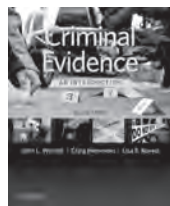
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